The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5032. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Meeting of the Judiciary Committee--The Business Before It.

Telegraphic News from Various Parts of the Country.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

THE JUCIARY COMMITTEE.

The full Judiciary Committee will assemble on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. A brief statement of the *status* of various investigations which have been referred to this Committee is now before it, and will show the enormous amount of labor it has performed. In the first place, the impeachment investigation, which was begun in the Thirty-ninth Congress, is substantially concluded, and the reports are being prepared; although it is quite probable that two or three more witnesses will be examined in conclusion. The Maryland and Delaware investigation is about half concluded, and a number of additional witnesses have been summoned to appear on the thirteenth and succeeding days. In the matter of a like investigation into the form of the Government of Kentucky, nothing has been, and probably nothing will be done. In the matter of the Pacific Railroad investigation, Eastern Division, the Committee are ready to make their report, and will do so at an early day. They find that the Government lien upon the road is not affected, no matter which company builds the road, and the other questions submitted were found to be judicial ones, for which Congress could give no relief. With regard to the investigation of the complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS and others in the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, the Committee reported on that subject at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the investigation was supposed to be ended. But subsequently, while pursuing the impeachment question, they took considerable testimony bearing upon the same subject, and subsequently, when Gen. BUTLER's Assassination Committee was appointed, the House ordered that all testimony of this character be turned over to that Committee, an order which has been obeyed. The labors of the Committee have been immense, and memberships upon it neither a sinecure nor a bed of roses.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

It is now understood that the declination of CUTHBERT BULLITT, Esq., as Sheriff of New-Orleans after the removal of HAYES, and the latter's subsequent restoration, were effected through the influence of Gen. SHERIDAN. It is said that the latter had become assured of the good conduct of Gen. HAYES in the future, and that his removal would only increase the bitterness of the people of New-Orleans toward the military authorities. He therefore telegraphed to Gen. GRANT recommending that the removal be disapproved, which was accomplished through Mr. BULLITT's declination.

THE SALE OF TEN-FORTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received offers from large houses in New-York for the purchase of ten-forty bonds in large lots. He has decided not to accept them for the present, though it is quite certain that should he conclude to issue the twenty or twenty-one millions which still remain unissued under the Act of March, 1864, he would find for them a prompt sale at full prices.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The additional testimony taken by the Southern Railroad Committee on their late trip will make about three hundred printed pages, and comprises the evidence of some forty railroad officers. The Committee regard it as important for a full understanding of the case.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 10.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

The latest accounts from Crete state that although the Turkish Commander-in-Chief ordered hostilities to be suspended during the negotiations of ALI PASHA with the Provisional Government of Crete, the Turkish soldiers could not be restrained from violating the truce. They set fire to the olive groves and gardens, in order, it is said, to wreak a revenge which they had failed to gratify by legitimate warfare in the battle of Rethymus, in which they had been severely defeated by the Greeks. The fire continued two days and converted the vicinity of this town into a desert. The Turkish authorities spread the rumor that the Christian warriors were guilty of this crime, notwithstanding it was proven by incontestible evidence that the Christians did not come near the town, and that the Moslem soldiery were the incendiary on this, as they had been on former occasions, when they in like manner destroyed the olive groves of the Greeks. It is not true, as has been stated through the influence of Moslem agents, that the Cretans laid down their arms at the mere sight of ALI PASHA, and that only a few opposed him. The Provisional Government of Crete has issued a proclamation rejecting all overtures of the Sultan, and declaring that it will lay down its arms only before King GEORGE of Greece, the only sovereign whom the Greeks are willing to recognize. The Grecian Chambers have passed an act making appropriations for the relief of the suffering Cretan families; also, for the relief of the fleet. Much enthusiasm prevails in Greece in view of the annexation of Crete to its territory. The people looked with great interest for the arrival of King GEORGE and Queen OLGA. The Regent-Prince, JOHN, on receiving the official address of the newly-elected President of the Chambers, expressed significant sentiments in regard to the auspicious bearing of the matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and a Russian Princess upon the future of the Grecian nationality.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Our Consul at Marseilles, under date of Oct. 20, reports that he has received a telegram from his agent at Cette, announcing the wreck of an American vessel named *Imogene* on the coast of the Gulf of Lyons, not far from Cette. Everybody on board had been saved. Our Consul at St. Johns, N. F., reports the loss of the whaling steamer *Pioneer*, of New-London, on the 6th of July last, in Hudson's Bay. The Captain and one of the crew arrived at St. Johns on the 23d of October. The remainder of the crew went home in other vessels.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

The race at the horse fair yesterday was for the Hotel Premium of $1,500, and for which *Gen. Butler* and *Brown George* were entered. Mile heats, best three in five. *Butler* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:32¼, 2:28 and 2:28¼.

RHODE ISLAND.

Sinking of the Schooner Atlantic, of Baltimore, off Montauk Point.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The schooner *Atlantic*, of Baltimore, from Norfolk for Boston, with a cargo of old iron, copper, &c., struck on a partially sunken wreck Saturday night, eight or ten miles southeast of Montauk Point, causing the schooner to leak so badly that she was abandoned, the Captain and crew, four in number, taking to the boat and reaching Providence this afternoon. The schooner disappeared soon after the men left her, and she is supposed to have sunk. The night was thick and rainy. The *Atlantic* was an old vessel of 86 tons measurement, and was uninsured.

ILLINOIS.

Large Fires and Destructive Boiler Explosion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The Brighton House, outside the city limits, together with the stables and sheds, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,500 in Chicago companies. Ten horses were burned to death.

A fire this afternoon destroyed the entire block between Wells and Lasalle streets, on the north side of Chicago River. Ten buildings, occupied as saloons and sailors' boarding-houses, were consumed, together with the docks and freight sheds of the Northern Transportation Company. A considerable amount of merchandise in store was also burned. The loss is estimated at $70,000. The insurance is not estimated.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the boilers in MARPLE's flouring mill, on Canal-street, exploded with tremendous violence, tearing the building to fragments, and scattering the debris over the entire neighborhood. The iron roof was thrown in an almost compact mass one hundred feet. The building took fire immediately after the explosion, and was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The engineer is missing, and is believed to have been buried in the ruins.

NEW-YORK.

Railroad Accident at Rhinebeck Station.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 10.

By the accidental displacement of a switch at Rhinebeck Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, on Saturday night, eight cars of an extra freight train, bound south, were thrown from the track and badly damaged. Nobody was injured, but the down trains were detained some hours. A large force of workmen were sent up from this city to assist in clearing away the wreck, and trains are now running as usual.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Apprehension of a Murderer—Effects of The Supreme Court Decision Concerning the Sunday Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 10.

JOHN CULP, who is implicated in the murder of WM. RIDDLE, in this city, in May last, was captured yesterday at Northeast, in Maryland. He made no objections to coming to this State without the formality of a requisition from the Governor, and he has been fully committed for trial.

Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the cars were run on several of the city railways today, and were well patronized. In some churches the ministers strongly denounced the whole affair as most wicked and unchristian-like.

A heavy rain storm has been prevailing here since last evening.

MISSOURI.

Preliminaries of the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The several committees of the society of "The Army of Tennessee" have completed the arrangements for the annual meeting of the society here on the 13th and 14th instant. An unusually interesting reunion is expected. Gen. RAWLINGS, President of the Society, will probably deliver the annual oration. Gen. SHERMAN will speak at the banquet. Gen. HOWARD has telegraphed that he will positively be here. A large number of other prominent Generals will be present. Gen. GRANT is also expected.

All the main trunk railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and many other roads in these States, and several in Kentucky, Tennessee and Iowa and both of the Union Pacific roads, will return men here free, on presentation of a certificate from the Secretary of the Society.

Gov. FLETCHER has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving.

KENTUCKY.

Effects of the Recent Storm—Great Destruction of Property.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 10.

The storm of Friday night did considerable damage at Franklin, Ky., demolishing a two-story tobacco warehouse, unroofing the Baptist Church, and injuring several other buildings.

At Greencastle, Ind., $25,000 worth of property was destroyed. The Methodist Church was unroofed, the Baptist Church blown down, and many houses considerably injured.

In the country considerable valuable timber was blown down.

LOUISIANA.

Arrival of Emigrants at New-Orleans—Daily Mortuary Reports Discontinued.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 10.

The ships *Astronom* and *Constantia* have arrived here from Bremen with 449 emigrants, the greater portion of whom were for the Northwest, and they were taken on board a steamboat for St. Louis without landing. Quite a number of emigrant ships have arrived at this port lately.

The Board of Health has discontinued the daily mortuary reports.

VIRGINIA.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe—Naval Intelligence—Prize Fight at Tanner's Creek, near Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 8.

The United States steamer *Maumee*, Lieut.-Commander CUSHING, commanding, arrived in the Roads this morning from the Gosport Navy-yard, and is now lying off Sewall's Point, at the compass buoys, adjusting her compasses preparatory to going to sea.

The following is a complete list of her officers: Commander—Lieut.-Commander W. B. CUSHING; Executive Officer—Vol. Lieut. H. G. Durand; Navigating Officer—Acting Master F. A. Stranberry; Acting Masters—W. H. Summers, Jacob Kimball, and J. M. Williams; Acting Ensign—Lewis Geltz; Passed Assistant Surgeon—Fred. C. Allen; Acting First Assistant Engineer—W. H. Bodes; Acting Second Assistant Engineers—S. H. McGee, J. T. Smith; Acting Third Assistant Engineers—W. H. Arthur, C. H. Pendleton; Mates—J. C. Howard, C. H. Cleveland, R. J. Sperry, and H. L. Plunkett; Captain's Clerk—Charles Hewitt.

The *Maumee* is a very light draft vessel, and is destined to cruise in the East India waters in search of piratical craft that have been committing extensive depredations upon our commerce in these waters.

The selection of the gallant CUSHING as her commander, is a fitting compliment to that gentleman, and he will no doubt show himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the Government.

The vessel sails at an early hour to-morrow morning for Japan, and will probably be absent for the next three years.

The Navy Dispatch-boat *Eutaw*, from Washington, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Norfolk on business for the Department. She returned this afternoon and sails to-night for Washington.

The prize fight which was to have taken place on the 4th inst. between two Baltimore bruisers, respectively named AGRATE and CABAMER, but which was postponed, took place yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of AGRATE. Twenty-three rounds, occupying nearly an hour, were fought. The fight was at Tanner's Creek, about five miles from Norfolk.

Col. F. M. COOLEY, who for the past Summer has been on duty as President of the Board of Registration in Norfolk, has been relieved, and ordered to Lynchburgh, Va., to take command of that post.

KANSAS.

Further Agitation of the Question of Female Suffrage.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 10.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, LUCY STONE, MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, and several prominent ladies of Kansas, members of the Suffrage Committee, feeling encouraged by the very flattering vote just given for woman's suffrage in this State, have projected an extensive campaign in the Northern and Eastern States, and have arranged for meetings in various places, at which the above-named ladies will speak.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Destructive Fire at Northampton.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 10.

WILLIAMS' basket manufactory at Northampton, Mass., was burned this morning. Loss $50,000; insurance $20,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Savages to Meet the Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 10.

An Omaha dispatch says a full representation of the Northern Sioux, Cheyennes, Arraphoes, and Crows will meet the Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie.

The Commissioners will return to North Platte about the 15th inst., where all the Southern Sioux and Cheyennes, who are represented as very anxious for peace, will meet them.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Anti-Masonic War—Forcing of a Lodge in Puerto Principe—Gen. Lersundi—The Hurricane at Porto Rico.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

The Anti-Masonic movement on the part of the Government still continues. On the 28th ult. the rooms occupied by the Masonic Lodge in Puerto Principe were visited by agents of the Government, but as the brothers had received information of the proposed visit long previously no papers or documents were found, and although it was a regular stated meeting night only four persons could be found in the building. Male visitors in the houses around the Lodge were very plentiful that evening. The four gentlemen found were taken into custody by the guardians of the public peace and morals, and liberated again after a confinement of three hours. What the end of this will be nobody knows. The Government is alienating from itself the sympathies and good will of a large body of its most influential citizens, and without the least possible chance of gaining a friend except among the ignorant.

Everybody is anxiously expecting the arrival of LERSUNDI, who will return again to assume once more the reins of government over the inhabitants of the ever-faithful island. He is expected to bring ample powers to reduce the present exorbitant rate of taxation, suppress many abuses, and punish evil doers as he did when here last. LERSUNDI is a statesman and knows what the country needs. A few cargoes of bandits and highwaymen transported to the Fernando Poo, a reduction of the taxes and diminution of employes and their salaries, with a few privileges granted to merchants and planters, will make Cuba what it ought to be, the richest and choicest spot in the whole world.

We have meagre reports of a severe hurricane that visited the Island of Porto Rico on the 29th ult. It sunk a number of coasting vessels, lighters and other small craft in the harbor of the Capital, and tore the Spanish ship *Nuevo Apollo* from its anchorage, leaving it high and dry. The damage in the interior must have been very heavy, but no reports had come in when the steamer left. Three vessels, dismantled and in a badly used state, appeared in the offing when the Spanish steamer sailed. From all accounts the storm must have been very disastrous to the shipping in the Windward Islands. An officer of the mailboat reports having seen pieces of a wreck shortly after leaving Porto Rico.

The weather is at last acting in a manner becoming the season, and a few more northers will set everything to rights. So far white pants are still in vogue, and overcoats are tabooed. The heat in the middle of the day is at times almost suffocating, but the cool nights and sometimes the evenings make up for the suffering endured in the daytime. The planters are returning from their country seats, and soon Havana will be in its gayety. QUASIMODO.

The Terrible Tornado at St. Thomas—List of Vessels Injured or Destroyed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

STEAMSHIP MARMION, NEW-YORK, Sunday, Nov. 10, 1867.

We arrived at St. Thomas on the morning of the 30th ult. and found the island had been visited the day previous by the most terrific hurricane ever known there. The town was partially destroyed, and the loss of life was very great. It is impossible to estimate at present the amount of property destroyed, and the scene of destruction and devastation beggars description.

The wind commenced blowing a pretty stiff breeze from the northwest about 8 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 29, and about 11 o'clock it changed round to the east, and blew a perfect hurricane, carrying everything before it. It lasted about four hours, but during that time raged with such violence that trees were torn up, houses lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces; ships and steamers of the largest class, as well as smaller vessels, were hurled together, and either sunk or dashed to pieces. Some fifty or sixty vessels were ashore, dismasted or sunk, and part of their crews lost. Thousands of citizens are rendered homeless, and the amount of suffering, confusion and excitement is impossible to describe.

When we left St. Thomas there was nothing doing; every one seemed to be paralyzed.

On the morning of the 29th ult., there being indications of a storm, the passengers of the old steamer *Conway* did not feel safe to go to sea in her, and wished to be transferred to the *Rhone*, a new steamer of the line, where they might consider themselves safe in case of a storm. They were accordingly transferred, and both vessels put to sea, but strange to say during the storm the *Rhone* struck on Peter Island, her boiler exploded, and all were lost with the exception of twelve or fifteen persons. The *Conway* was thrown on Tortolos Island and all on board were saved.

Up to the time of our departure nothing definite had been heard from any of the neighboring ports, with the exception of Tortolos, of which report says the town is totally destroyed, with the loss of a number of lives.

Harbor Master STEINBERG, of St. Thomas, was drowned while nobly attempting to rescue others. He had succeeded in his first attempt, and was returning the second time when his boat capsized, and he lost his life.

The steamer *Columbian* came in at about 11 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock was sunk. Six persons were lost. Her cargo was valued at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The track of the hurricane seems to have been narrow, as the *Marmion*, from Rio, and the *North America*, from New-York, arrived the morning after, and neither had experienced more than a stiff breeze.

I append a list of disasters as far as known;

LIST OF DISASTERS.

British steamers Columbian, 6 men lost, cargo worth from one to two millions dollars; Rhone, lost at Peters Island, 160 men lost; Wye, lost off the harbour, 59 men lost; British schooner Proctor; British brig Omsiphorus; British schooner Ocean Gem, 3 men lost; American schooner Clinton; French bark Veloce; French tugboat; French bark Emma; French sloop Sylph; Spanish schooners Union, Captain lost; Rapido, Captain lost; Formalidad; Tres Hermanos, captain lost; Velos; Altagracia; Alphonse; Venezuelan schooners Ioven Panchita; Oriental; Concepcion, $5,000 in specie lost; Paschita; Danish schooners Maggie; West End Packet; Danish bark Ludwig Hohn; Danish schooner Nanetta; Dutch schooner Amalia; Bremen brig Johana; German brig Bertha, all lost but two men; Prussian brig Treffer.

ASHORE AND DAMAGED.

American bark Aberdeen; American ships Sarah Newman, with about two-thirds of the cargo of bark Patmos; Charles Sprague, total loss, 13 men lost; American brigs Mecosta, with part cargo hides from brig Princess Alice; Nellie Gay; British brigs Wild Pigeon; R. Scole; British ship British Empire, dismasted and sinking; British brig Her Majesty; British bark Agnes Lamb; British schooners Water Witch; Elizabeth; British brigs Ida Abbott; Princess Alice; British steamers Robert Todd; Derwent; French barks Brune; Bernica; Gazelle; General de Lournet; Danish brig Valkyrian; Danish bark Nordekov; Danish schooner Doc Hermanos, dismasted; French brig Jackamel; German brigs Helios; Edward; Norwegian ship Veloz; Dutch brigs Maria and Anna; Antye; Dutch schooner Juliet, dismasted; Spanish steamer Pelayo, Danish schooner Petrei, Spanish war steamer Vasque Nunez de Bilboa, dismasted; Spanish war steamer Camaquei sunk, 16 persons lost, two tugboats and all the lighters destroyed; Harbor Master STEINBERG drowned while trying to save the crews of different ships; about all the coverings of roofs of houses blown away, such as tiles, zinc, &c.; all the wharves smashed, the fort barracks gone, lighthouse destroyed; about 300 persons buried, having been picked up in the harbor; the loss both on shore and in the shipping very large; British brig Alpha, from New-York, bound here, anchored at Megado, dismasted; one bark blown off from Sombero Island, dismasted, and just coming into port as the Marmion left.

Details of the Emeute at Port-au-Prince—Popularity of Salnave—The Entente between the Republics.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *Eagle* we have Port-au-Prince dates to Oct. 19.

The particulars of the disturbance which took place at Port-au-Prince on the 11th October, of which intelligence has been received here by telegraph from Havana, are given. The emeute arose, it appears, out of a violent dissension between the Government and the Chamber of Representatives relative to to the case of Gen. MOUTAS, who has been imprisoned by SALNAVE on the charge of being the leader of the brigands known by the name of *Cacos*, whose lawless and murderous operations in the North have caused so much trouble to the Government, and who have just been subdued and dispersed. The Chamber demanded that MOUTAS should either be brought to trial forthwith, or liberated; but the Government refused to do either, preferring to take its own time in dealing with the insurrectionary chieftain. On the evening of the 11th October the subject was under debate in the Chamber, and the war of words rose to such a pitch that it was finally rumored in the city that an attempt would be made upon the life of the President, whose palace is but a stone's throw from the building in which the Chamber holds its sittings. Immediately several thousands of the people made their way to the spot, under the impression that the President's life was in danger, and many of them being armed several shots were fired at the Assembly House. SALNAVE, on being informed of the state of things, immediately hastened to the scene of action, showed himself to the people, and addressed them in a brief speech, which had the effect of reassuring them, and in a short time they dispersed. The following day he issued a proclamation explanatory of the situation of affairs, and calculated to allay the excitement. The Chamber had closed its sittings temporarily, and it was supposed that unless the Government yielded, both the House of Representatives and the Senate would resign their functions. The Government remained firm, taking the ground that as MOUTAS was charged with crimes of great turpitude, and was a turbulent and dangerous character, the interests of peace and good order demanded that it should be left to exercise its discretion in determining when he should be brought to trial. Everything was quiet at Port-au-Prince on the 19th of October.

Nothing had been heard at Port-au-Prince of the alleged warlike movements of President CABRAL, as reported by telegraph from Havana, and no apprehensions were entertained of a disturbance of the amicable relations established between Hayti and St. Domingo by the treaty recently concluded. On the contrary, both Governments had been doing their best to strengthen those relations. The Government of Santo Domingo had issued a circular, addressed to the Governors of St. Jago and Azna, directing them to instruct the commanders on the frontiers of their respective Provinces, to exercise the utmost vigilance, in order to prevent anything being done capable of occasioning trouble in the neighboring Republic; and the Government of SALNAVE had issued a similar circular to the commandants in the Northeast of Hayti. As a further proof of the anxiety of the Haytian Government to preserve friendly relations with Santo Domingo, an article had appeared in the *Moniteur*, (the official newspaper,) with reference to an offensive application of the term "potentate," to President CABRAL by one of the Haytian journals, disavowing all sympathy with such language, and speaking of CABRAL as not only the ally, but the friend of Hayti.

The monetary affairs of the country had been enjoying a large share of the attention of the Legislature, with important practical results. The Government had been authorized to contract in Europe a loan of fifty millions of francs, to be used—first, to pay the debt owing to France; second, to establish a national bank of discount and circulation, which shall be charged with the withdrawal of paper money from circulation and with all disbursements for the Government; and the Custom-house duties are to be pledged to the Bank to enable it to do all this. Another law authorizes a discount loan bank on produce and merchandise, one-half of the stock to be taken by Government.

Business was dull. There was no coffee for sale, all the arrivals of the article at Port-au-Prince being held by consignees.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Approaching Execution of Sylvster Quiller, the Condemned Murderer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

A young negro named SILVESTER QUILLER is confined in the Union County Jail, at this place, under sentence of death for the murder of GEORGE FURMAN, a colored man, at Westfield, on the 8th of June last.

The evidence produced upon the trial of the prisoner showed that he occupied a little frame house at Westfield, which he hired from the owner on the 1st of May last, under the stipulation that he was to pay the rent by working for his landlord one day in every week of the ensuing year. He failed, however, to fulfill his contract, and spent most of his meagre earnings at a neighboring dram-shop. For some reason best known to himself, the landlord took no legal steps to dispossess him, but prevailed upon him to let a portion of the house to FURMAN, who in turn was to pay the rent to the owner. A feeling of enmity soon sprang up between QUILLER and his cotenant, and frequent quarrels between them followed. On the day in question the prisoner returned to his home greatly under the influence of liquor, and, taking advantage of his enemy's absence, proceeded to remove FURMAN's household goods from his apartments, and was thus engaged when FURMAN entered. High words immediately ensued between them, ending, for the time being, with a fistic encounter, in which FURMAN finally became the victor. QUILLER then left the house and proceeded to a neighboring dwelling, where he borrowed a loaded shot-gun, under the pretence that he wished to shoot a skunk that was in the habit of visiting his garden. He returned to his own house, and in the vilest language defied his opponent to come out upon the road. The challenge was promptly answered by the appearance of FURMAN, with a large knife in his hand; but he had scarcely left the premises when QUILLER raised the gun, and, taking deliberate aim, shot him dead. The case was passed upon judicially at the September term of the Criminal Court, and the prisoner, being convicted, was sentenced to be executed on Thursday next.

By the kind permission of the jailer, Mr. A. A. WARD, your correspondent visited the condemned man this afternoon, and found him a person of ordinary intelligence, and of an apparently quiet and inoffensive nature, such as would not be looked for in an individual charged with the terrible crime of murder. He was dressed in a faded suit of gray, and but for his disordered linen, would have presented a neat and cleanly appearance. His manner was that of a man fully impressed with the awfulness of his situation. He spoke in a tremulous tone, with bowed head, and fingers nervously clutching the collar of his coat. He was evidently averse to enter upon the details of the murder, but otherwise expressed himself freely. He alluded gratefully to the kindness of the Sheriff and jailor, both of whom, he said, had done all that they could to make him comfortable during his imprisonment. He was indebted to the kind offices of Rev. ALFRED CHESTER, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a Miss MEEKER, both of Elizabeth, who had encouraged him to hope for mercy at the hands of his Maker. He had repented of his sins, and trusted in the mercy of the Saviour. He has been visited daily by his wife, who evinces the deepest sorrow for her unfortunate husband. His brother, ELIAS, served with the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, during the late rebellion, and fell upon one of the battle fields of Virginia. His brother GEORGE went to New-Orleans ten years ago, since which time he has not been heard from, and it is supposed that he also is dead.

The usual large number of applications have been made for permits to witness the execution, but the Sheriff has wisely limited the number of tickets of admission, with a view of preventing the disgraceful scenes with which New-Jersey executions have generally been accompanied. R. R. S.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

New Phase of the Fenian Difficulty—Sympathy Between English and Irish Working-Classes—English Criminal Procedure—Fenian Trials at Manchester.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26.

There is a new phase of the Fenian difficulty. The Reform League has all but formally adopted the Fenian cause, and its most active members have publicly avowed their sympathy with Fenian principles. The speeches at the Rotunda Banquet in Dublin last week were nothing compared with those at a meeting of the League on Wednesday evening in London. It was such a defiance as a Government, one would think, could not pass over. Next week Fenians are to be tried in Dublin and Manchester, and the Reform-League declares that they are right in their principles and right in their action. Here are the facts: Mr. BEALES, the President of the League, who is spending a few weeks at a French watering-place, sent a letter to the League, condemning Fenianism. Mr. LUCRAFT objected to its being published, because he felt that the Irish people were fully justified in using physical force to redress their wrongs, when they had received such fearful provocation. Mr. WHITFORD said the Irish people had been so much trodden upon that it would be wrong to condemn them in this way. Mr. COOPER, after 700 years of British wrongs, could not blame the Irish for resorting to force. They might be imprudent, but he fully sympathized with them. Mr. ODGER said the Irish had good reason to be displeased with English rule, and if he was an Irishman he would be a Fenian. Ireland would never make an impression upon her rulers until she knocked some of them down, whether in the way of the Hyde Park railings or otherwise he did not know. They had as much right to sympathize with the Fenian as with the Roman movement.

"How were the people to get redress? Why, the bloated parsons who professed a religion the people did not believe in, had no sympathy with the people, and that state of things would be continued until some power too strong for them would say: 'We will endure it no longer.' To denounce the Fenians as the Government had done, was the greatest mistake they could have committed, and unless Ireland was righted, it was for Englishmen to see what they should do. Mr. BRISK indorsed every word that had been said in favor of Fenianism. The letter of Mr. BEALES was an abortion. He (Mr. BRISK) would say: 'Let Fenianism go on and prosper.' Mr. GOLDRING thought it would be detrimental to the League if this letter condemning Fenianism went forth to the world. Eventually a resolution was carried to receive the letter and enter it on the minutes, but disclaiming sympathy with its contents."

I do not wish to exaggerate the importance of these men or their utterances; but this is the Reform League which placed itself at the head of last year's political agitation in this country, which resulted in the passage of the Reform Bill. And here they are refusing to condemn Fenianism, refusing to condemn rebellion, sympathizing with it, indorsing it, giving it the moral aid of a certainly not powerless political organization. For less than this hundreds of Irishmen have been pining in prisons for the last year—for not more than this scores are now undergoing penal servitude. It places the Government, and Mr. BEALES also, in an awkward predicament. The Government can scarcely avoid taking some notice of speeches which justify armed insurrection, and Mr. BEALES, who seems to be the only moderate man in the League, can scarcely remain its President.

There is also another point of view. Ever since the Manchester rescue, the leading journals have been threatening the Irish with the vengeance of English mobs, and here we have the organized leadership of the English mob—fully sympathizing with, justifying and spurring on the Fenians, declaring that they have good cause and abundant provocation for an open insurrection. Does the League speak the sentiments of the great body of the English Radicals? If so, the Irish, even in England, might find partisans as well as in America. And suppose the mass of English Radicals should declare that the Irish had a right to a separate and independent Government, and make it a party question, to follow that of the suffrage reform. In any case an English demand for justice to Ireland, strong enough to be heard and to make itself heeded, is likely to bring the matter to a speedy settlement. Men voted for reform who had no wish for it, because they wanted to appease the clamor and get the question out of the way. They will do the same with respect to Ireland, only the Irish may ask more than it will be easy to grant them.

ENGLISH CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The supposed FABIAN GROVES, arrested for the murder of the Bandsman in Bloomsbury has been discharged as to the murder, but held for an assault. A woman, who was the principal witness against him, was shown to be a perjurer, and was mobbed on leaving the court, but not held or prosecuted as she should have been. Another man has now come forward and confessed having shot the man who was killed, though he said he did it accidentally and then denied that he did it all. In every such case in London some person denounces himself as the perpetrator of the crime. Often there are several self-nominated candidates for the honor. Of course, they are always considered crazy, and often are so. In this case, as in most others, the English methods of criminal procedure seem unnatural and absurd. When a person is brought up for petty larceny he is questioned by the magistrate; but if for a higher crime, and especially for murder, his mouth is shut. No explanation is allowed, and above all he is not allowed to criminate himself. And why not, pray? If a man is guilty the sooner he criminates himself the better; if innocent he has a right to give every explanation which may help to clear him. I believe men are hanged every year or so in England who would not be if they were allowed to explain their own conduct. No doubt, also, many guilty persons get clear by not being examined, which is no less a failure of justice. And then a trial by a stolid, ignorant, prejudiced, selfish English jury is a fearful ordeal. They convict, they acquit, they compromise verdicts to save time, or to avoid trouble. It is the general opinion that the jury system is a failure, but it will be kept up like the Lord Mayor's show, or any other ancient institution, because it is ancient, and because some foolish person once called it a "palladium." What a palladium it will be to be tried for one's life by twelve plantation negroes! Yet I am not sure that one would not be fully as safe with them as with an average British jury.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

The counsel for the Fenian prisoners at Manchester, whose trial is to come on before a Special Commission next Monday, has made a strong appeal to the Home Secretary for a further postponement. There has not been time, they say, to prepare the defence of so many prisoners. In the excited state of feeling in Manchester they cannot hope for a fair trial. They have not money to pay counsel. It is being collected, but has not had time to come in. Some of the prisoners have friends in Ireland and others in America, who if time were granted might come to their aid. The Home Secretary, who means to be as hard as Mr. WALPOLE was soft, has refused the petition. The *Times* comforts the prisoners by telling them that a great many have been hanged in less time than they have had; and that it is common in England either for persons tried for murder to have no counsel, or one who takes the case at an hour's notice. That is no doubt the fact, but I cannot see that it makes it any better for the twenty-four men accused of murder at Manchester. As to the money, the *Times* suggests that they should apply to the sympathetic Reform League. It is my impression that in this matter the Government may find the truth of the proverb, the more haste the less speed.

SPIRITUALISM.

It is some time since I have heard much of spiritualism in England, where it has an obscure, underground, and probably not a very vigorous growth. I see, however, that Rev. T. L. HARRIS, who has been here for some months in secret incubation, has brought out a brood of three books before leaving for America. One of these is *The Great Republic, a Poem of the Sun*. This poem, which describes the scenery, people and institutions of the sun, is said to have more human interest than the other trance poems by the same author, which are considered by many persons as among the finest ever written. More important, perhaps, is the just-issued third volume of the *Arcana of Christianity*, which treats largely on the marriage question, industry, trades unions, and the social problem which it is the duty of the Church to solve; for "the Church which cannot solve every social problem," Mr. HARRIS thinks, "is no Church; for the test of a Church is that it brings salvation." *The Breath af God with Man* is a thin volume, which completes the inspirational triplet. Mediums in England, compared with our prolific and wonderful land, are rare, but if all I hear is true, there must be some good ones. At a Mrs. MARSHALL's, tables, untouched, rise clear from the floor, and in dark *séances* "John" and "Kate" talk and shake hands with visitors. One of my friends has held repeated conversations with them, and has no doubt that they are spirits, and the same he heard and felt in the presence of the Brothers DAVENPORT. There is also a Bayswater medium, in whose dark circles flowers and plants, cool and fresh with dew, are brought into a closed room and distributed to the guests, with many such like wonders. Mr. HOME-LYON, if he still keeps the adoptvie name, is patiently awaiting the decision of the Court of Chancery, into which has been paid the full sum of over $300,000 which he received from the old lady who adopted him as her son and now wishes to repudiate the relationship. The DAVENPORTS, after leaving Russia and Poland, came to Saxony, where they were patronized by the Crown Prince and the nobility, of course. The last I heard of them they were in Vienna, expecting a good time if the Police had no objections. The Zouave JACOB has been imprisoned, ostensibly for breaking barrack regulations; of his cures I have had some remarkable statements. Mr. CHINNERY, an English gentleman with whom I am acquainted, says it is in contemplation to buy JACOB's discharge, and perhaps induce him to come to London. He writes that he had just seen one of his cures, a child eight years old, paralyzed, distorted and half-witted. "She is now," he says, "perfectly well, and healthy in mind, and exceedingly lively and happy; and there are hundreds of such instances." What surprises me is that so methodical a Government as the French did not have the matter investigated at once and thoroughly, all the cases examined, the results recorded, and the whole matter placed in its proper light and beyond contradiction. But if JACOB is ever canonised all the testimony will be forthcoming.

I ought, perhaps, to mention "in this connection," a circumstance that happened a few days ago in Derbyshire, a strike against a ghost. A workman in a colliery declared he had seen a ghost. The news spread through the pit; the colliers trooped together with horror-stricken countenances, demanding to be taken to bank. When those who were below had thus left work and had come to the surface, they met the "day shift" preparing to descend. The story was told, and as the news spread from mouth to mouth, a similar horror to that which had prevailed below seemed to be communicated. The day men refused to go down, and all the colliers thereupon returned to their homes. In this way nearly two hundred men and boys have "laid themselves idle," and the ghost presumably holds possession of the pit. A collier was accidentally killed in one of the workings a few days ago.

In the old times the priest would have been sent for to lay the ghost with bell and candle, but as priests, at least Anglican priests, in these days believe in neither ghosts, angels nor spirits, I see no way but to send down a medium, and let him hold a dark *seance* at his leisure.

Miss HARDINGE, who is said to have inspirationally stumped California for LINCOLN some years ago, has engaged to deliver a series of Sunday evening discourses at the Polygraphic Hall, near Charing Cross. She is considered by WILLIAM HOWITT and others as the most remarkable orator or oratress in England, but the *Saturday Review* does not wholly coincide with their opinion.

I expect to write my next letter at Manchester.

MONADNOCK.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Royal Proclamation against Garibaldi—Napoleon's Interference.

From the London Times, Oct. 29.

The principles laid down in this proclamation are not only sound and statesmanlike—they are the only principles upon which it is possible for international relations, or even for civil order, to be maintained. The September Convention was concluded, as all treaties must be, upon the assumption that the Italian Government was as competent to contract for the Italian nation as the French Government was to contract for the French nation. If the Italian nation, having obtained the benefit of its execution by the other party, can turn round and repudiate the bargain so far as it imposes any burden upon itself, there is an end of all good faith between nations. We may deplore or blame the Emperor's policy in reoccupying Rome under such circumstances, *but it is impossible to deny his right to do so, if "right" have any definite meaning whatever.* It has been alleged, indeed, that by permitting the enlistment of volunteers for the Papal service the Imperial Government has committed a breach of the Convention equivalent to that of which the Italian would have been guilty had it connived at GARIBALDI's expedition. A reference to the Convention itself does not bear out this allegation. By its first article Italy undertakes not only to attack the Papal territory, but to prevent, "even by force," every attack upon it from without. By its third article Italy is precluded from protesting against the organization of a Papal army, "even if composed of foreign Catholic volunteers," provided that force does not degenerate into a means of attack upon the Italian Government. The justice or expediency of these stipulations may, of course, be disputed, but their *terms are precise enough, and it was upon these conditions alone that Rome was evacuated by the French.* GARIBALDI, who owns no law but that of patriotic instinct, is not personally bound to them, but the Emperor NAPOLEON knows nothing of GARIBALDI, except as a subject of the King of Italy. Morally the former may be quite right in taking his own life into his hands and leading his volunteers against Rome; but so, it must be confessed, may be the latter in refusing to acquiesce in the September Convention being torn up. Nor must we allow our political sympathy with Italy to obscure altogether the considerations which distinguish the case of Rome from that of Venetia. Both are ethnologically and geographically Italian; neither has ever formed part of an united "Italy" since the fall of the Roman Empire. But Rome, unlike Venice, has for many ages been the seat of a spiritual power obeyed by a great part of Europe, and has come to be regarded by Catholic nations as, in some degree, the common property of Christendom. To Protestants such a claim may appear utterly worthless as against the right of the Romans to dispose of their own allegiance, if not as against the so-called right of nationality; but this is a matter of which it is impossible to form a fair judgment from an exclusively Protestant point of view. While we have ever regarded the original occupation of Rome as a grievous encroachment on the independence of Italy, and have never ceased to point out its deplorable consequences, we cannot shut our eyes to the religious aspect of the question. Whatever Protestants may think or desire, few Catholics believe in their hearts that the Pope, as a mere Italian Bishop, would retain all his present spiritual ascendancy, and the Emperor NAPOLEON, in vindicating for him a semblance at least of sovereignty, represents others beside the Catholic Party in France.

Happily, there is no *real antagonisms between the legitimate demands of Catholic Europe and the rights or interests of Italy.* It is impossible to say what the visions of GARIBALDI may be with regard to the future of Catholicism, for his utterances on this subject equal in extravagance the Fifth Monarchy doctrines suppressed by CROMWELL. But GARIBALDI, though he may cut with his sword the Roman question, or die in the attempt to do so, will not preside over the negotiations which must determine the ultimate basis of the Papacy. The compromise which would have satisfied CAVOUR would probably satisfy a large majority of Italian statesmen, and might well be accepted by the Emperor NAPOLEON. Assuming, as we have a right to assume, that he does not intend to cancel the debt of gratitude still due to himself from Italy, or to leave himself with no Continental ally but Austria, we can hardly doubt that he will invite the Italian Government, if not the Great Powers of Europe, to a conference on the affairs of Rome. A joint occupation of the city, in the meantime, by the French and Italian troops would save the honor of both Governments, and deprive his intervention of a hostile character. If the bands of volunteers should now retire from the Papal territory, it will be in deference to the positive commands of their own King, and not to foreign dictation. Nothing could be more lamentable than a collision between the Garibaldians and the French troops, and we earnestly trust, for the sake of both nations, that it may be avoided by the discretion of the leaders. If so, good may yet come out of evil, and history may trace back the final completion of Italian nationality to the crisis which, in the Autumn of 1867, seemed to imperil its existence.

Opinions of the French Press—The Attitude of Victor Emmanuel Toward Italy and France.

From the Paris Pays, Oct. 28.

The method of treating serious questions adopted by Italy appears to us to be somewhat akin to buffoonery. What! a constitutional King, chosen by acclamation by a people laboring to create its social homogeneity, should sign, under such circumstances, a treaty settling a difficult question with a powerful neighbor, but who is friendly even to the extent of giving the blood and treasure of his subjects; this treaty, submitted to the deputies elected by the nation, should be approved and ratified by them; consequently it would express at once the resolution of the Government and the satisfaction of the national representatives, and thus constitute a double engagement, effective and moral, of that Government and that nation. And then, when the moment to execute this convention should arrive, when this new-born nationality, which owes almost everything to us and scarcely anything to itself, should have to give a proof, not of its gratitude, which is totally useless, but of its good faith, some pretended imperceptible national sentiment should be invoked; the Government and the nation, bound in honor, should recoil before a petty minority supposed to represent this imperceptible sentiment, condescendence and abnegation should go so far as to betray sworn faith, and there should be found writers to approve of such conduct! Let us raise our heads and awaken from this nightmare. To term a national sentiment that which proceeds by treason is strangely to abuse language—it is to drag in the mire that which is above all things else respectable. The journals which act in this way are under a halucination which cannot last. Let them indeed ponder the matter well; the question is more complex and profound than they imagine. If the attempt of GARIBALDI upon Rome is really the expression of national sentiment in Italy, *the Italian Government, in signing the Convention of September, and the Chambers, in ratifying it, have betrayed Italy, and it is from them that the party of action ought to demand an account for the gravity of the present situation.* If, on the contrary, that treaty, signed by the Government, discussed and approved by the Chambers, was really signed and accepted of free will, and with full knowledge of the matter, it binds the nation, and to say that the real national sentiment is that which is represented by GARIBALDI and his fanatics is false. Logically, there is no escape from these deductions. GARIBALDI is only *the advanced guard of the revolution, struggling against established governments, and only represents that principle,* and not the national sentiment of Italy.

From la France, Oct. 28.

A week ago, when the Emperor declared that he would cause the engagements which connected France and Italy together to be respected, the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL promised every guarantee that could induce the postponement of the departure of the French troops. Public opinion received these promises with the liveliest satisfaction, and all reasonable men rejoiced that the dignity of France could be safe-guarded, without any necessity arising to impose on Italy respect for the Convention of September. At present, no further allusion can be formed: the declarations transmitted from Florence have proved vain, and what is passing in that country is so strange that one asks, is it complicity or impuissance? We are tempted to believe in both. A Government must have arrived at the last degree of weakness to submit to that shameful pressure of turbulent demagogues parading in broad day the cynicism of their audacity, and menacing what is most inviolable—the honor of the country and the authority of the law. No, we cannot admit that a monarchy which has at its head a Prince of the ancient House of Savoy, a courageous King, surrounded by brave Generals, influential statesmen supported by great assemblies, could fall into suh decrepitude or abdication. *France, therefore, has been deceived. For not only have promises not been kept, but unhappily it is only too visible that the will was as much wanting to keep them as the power.* If France has been deceived, it is no longer permitted her to wait. Besides, what should she wait for? Should new promises now come from Florence, should formal guarantees be offered, all that would have but little signification. *France cannot embark, disembark and reëmbark at a signal from the Italians.*

Letter from Gen. Cialdini to Gen. Garibaldi.

The defeat of GARIBALDI gives interest to the following letter, addressed to him six years ago by an old comrade in arms:

TURIN, April 21, 1861.

GENERAL: From the moment I knew you I became your sincere friend, and I was so when it was a cause of blame in the eyes of a great number. I applauded your triumphs, I admired your powerful military initiation, and with my friends, with yours—in public, in private, everywhere and always—I have testified to you the highest esteem, and declared myself incapable of attempting what you accomplished at Marsala. Such was my confidence in you, that when Gen. SIRTORI pronounced those fatal words in Parliament, I remained convinced that you would feel the necessity of contradicting them. And when I knew that you had left Caprera, landed at Genoa, and arrived at Turin, I believed that you did so for that object solely.

The words you have spoken in the Chamber have most sadly but most completely undeceived me. You are not the man I took you for—you are not the GARIBALDI for whom I felt so much affection. That affection is gone with the illusion I cherished. I am no longer your friend; and, frankly and openly, I pass into the ranks of your political enemies.

You have the audacity to put yourself on a level with the King; you speak of him with the familiarity of a comrade; you present yourself in the Chamber in a grotesque costume, in hostility with his Government—calling his Ministers traitors because they are not devoted to you—in hostility with the Parliament, heaping blame on deputies who do not think as you do, to the detriment of the country, on which you want to exercise a personal action. Well, then, there are men who are not disposed to submit to all that, and I am one of them. *An enemy of every species of tyranny, whether it be arrayed in black or red, I will combat yours to the very last.* The orders given by you, or yours, to Col. TRIPOLI to receive us in the Abruzzi are known to me. I know, too, the words spoken in Parliament to Gen. SIRTORI; those that you uttered; and those indications let me into the secret designs of your party. Your *party want to make themselves masters of this country and of the army by menacing them with civil war.* I am not in a position to know what the country thinks about all this; but I can assure you that the army does not fear your menaces, and that it only fears your government.

General, you have carried out a marvelous enterprise with your volunteers. You are right in believing so, but you are wrong in exaggerating the real results of it. You were on the Volturno in a most critical position when we came up. Capua, Gaeta, Messina and Civitella did not fall before you; and 56,000 Bourbonnians were beaten, dispersed and made prisoners by us, and not by you. It is, then, untrue, to say that the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was delivered by your arms. In your legitimate vanity, General, do not forget that our army and our fleet had some part in putting *hors de combat* more than one-half of the Neapolitan army and in taking four fortresses.

I conclude my letter in telling you that I have neither the pretension nor the mission to speak to you in the name of the army; but I think I know it well enough to have no doubt of its sharing the feeling of disgust and of pain which your excesses and those of your party have created in my mind.

I am, &c., CIALDINI.

THE IRON TRADE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—From the Lake Superior *Mining and Manufacturing News* we learn that there are six furnaces being built in that district, as follows: Fayette, Bay de Noc, Jackson Iron Company; Cliffs, Cliffs Location, Iron Cliffs Company; Grand Island, Grand Island, Grand Island Company; Deer Lake, Negaunee; Marquette, Marquette, Lake Superior and Pacific Iron Company. The furnace last named is designed for bituminous coal, and is quite large; all the others are charcoal, and are about 40 feet high and 9½ feet across the boshes. The eight furnaces now in operation will put in the market this year not less than 25,000 tons of charcoal iron. The ore consumed yields about 60 per cent. of iron. They use about 133 lbs. of charcoal per ton of iron, make from 80 to 120 tons of iron per week, and are in blast from 30 to 50 weeks during the year.

ORIENTAL LIFE AND MANNERS.

HAREM LIFE IN EGYPT AND CONSTANTINOPLE. By EMMELINE LOTT. Philadelphia: PETERSON BROTHERS.

Mrs. LOTT held for a short period the high sounding but unenviable office of "governess to His Highness the Grand PACHA IBRAHIM, son of His Highness ISMAEL PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt." On her return she determined to favor the English public with an account of her experiences in that capacity, and to undertake "the difficult task" of "giving a concise yet impartial and sympathetic account of the daily life of the far-famed Odalisques of the nineteenth century." She also talks, with great swelling words of vanity, of her power of "Asmodeus like, uplifting that impenetrable veil to accomplish which had hitherto baffled all the exertions of Eastern travelers." The motto chosen for her title page also assumes a good deal:

"What precious things I found in Oriental lands,
Returning home, I brought them in my votive hands."

Mrs. LOTT's readers will judge for themselves as to the applicability of these lines. It seems to us, indeed, that her votive hands have brought home much that is utterly worthless, and a great deal that is particularly nasty. Fair warning is given in the title of her work of the nature of the subjects to which it relates. With regard to the way in which Mrs. LOTT has treated these subjects, requiring, especially at the hands of a woman—to say the very least—such exceptional tact, we may as well state at once that the quality known as "delicacy" has little place in Mrs. LOTT's composition. Having once determined to write on such a subject, anything but plain speaking would of course have been false modesty. But we regret to say that not only does the writer show a constant tendency to dwell upon and recur to its most offensive phases, but to treat them in a manner that can only be termed indelicate in the extreme. Harem life is *not* a subject about which ordinary readers want to know much, and its general features are quite as well known as it is advisable that they should be. To students of Oriental history and manners on the other hand, Mrs. LOTT's experiences will be quite valueless and uninteresting, even were her absolute trustworthiness established. Badly written, however, and badly arranged as her book is, there is much that might have been acceptable to the reading public, had her pages not been disfigured by blots which positively unfit them—to say the least—for general reading. To the limited classes who either aspire to succeed Mrs. LOTT in her august position, or to personally experience the felicities of the life she describes, the entire book will naturally possess great interest. But we cannot recommend for public perusal her continual references to the black guardians of the harem, "those spectres of their sex," as she is never tired of calling them, nor the reasons which induced her, on one occasion, to keep her bedroom door locked while in their vicinity. We confess that we think it would have been better to have omitted the story of the Frenchman who penetrated the secrets of the harem in female disguise. Within certain limits *naiveté* is charming, but the epithet can scarcely be applied to Mrs. LOTT's narrative of her visit to the Viceroy's bedroom, or her reflections on the suspicions thereby caused among the inmates of the harem.

After thus speaking plainly of the character of Mrs. LOTT's work, we will briefly mention the circumstances of her visit to Egypt, and then leave her to speak for herself on such branches of her subject as are most likely to prove generally interesting. Mrs. LOTT went out to Egypt apparently on a very vague understanding with the Viceroy's agent in England, and, as she represents, was given to understand that her position would entitle her to all the comforts and consideration usually accorded to the holder of a similar position in a European royal household. Surely the most ordinary knowledge of Oriental life might have taught Mrs. LOTT that this was impossible. She seems to have expected that every luxury of life, a suite of gorgeous apartments, an establishment of European servants, and what her soul seems especially to have thirsted after, plenty of "pale ale and claret," would have been placed at her disposal. The Viceroy, no doubt, wished to commence the European education of his son and heir at the earliest possible period, but as to troubling his Viceregal head about the way in which such a creature as a nursery governess lived—the idea could never occur to him. Consequently Mrs. LOTT's pages are filled with endless complaints and whinings about the dirtiness of her bedroom, the badness of her dinner, the inconvenience of the water-closet and the absence of a "*vase.*" But the loss of her favorite stimulants of pale ale and claret, until supplied with a case of Bordeaux from the Viceroy himself, elicits from her cries and wailings that must move the heart of the most stony-hearted teetotaler.

While in the railway train between Alexandria and Cairo, Mrs. LOTT entered into conversation with two fellow-travellers, one a Greek merchant and the other a Frankfort Jew, or, as she puts it, "of the Jewish persuasion." She then acquainted them with her mission, which seems, not without reason, to have been to the Jew a stumbling-block, and to the Greek foolishness. However, they passed the time in a conversation—we are not told in what language—which occupies sixteen closely-printed pages of Mrs. LOTT's book. Being given with all the due formality and precision of dialogue, in inverted commas, we of course accept it as a *verbatim* report, and marvel greatly at the reporter's powers of memory. Should, however, Mrs. LOTT's book be read by some captious critic in the days of MACAULAY's "New-Zealander," he will, doubtless, not fail to remark that one of Mrs. LOTT's companions so clearly foretells and ingeniously accounts for the exact grievances she subsequently endured, that either he must have been a prophet or—fearful alternative—Mrs. LOTT a female Chatterton. The *entente cordiale* between Mrs. LOTT and her companions, subjective or objective, was complete. They recommend "pale ale and wine" for the benefit of her health, perpetually address her as "dear Madam," and tell her that her "apparent amiability of manner will, in all probability, cause her to be respected by the Viceroy, beloved by the Grand Pacha IBRAHIM, and esteemed by their Highnesses, the three wives, and the Princesses, their daughters." No wonder Mrs. LOTT speaks of the pair as "most agreeable in manners." During the conversation, she repeated *verbatim* a long passage from *Once a Week*, a feat in mnemonics which would in itself be wonderful if it did not sink into nothing by the side of the more astounding report of the entire interview. After some talk about "Prince BAKSHEESH," who is said to be the chief of the twenty rulers of Egypt—the remaining nineteen consisting of the Viceroy and the Foreign Consuls—the Greek, who appears to have been the Mercurius, or principal speaker of the two strangers, gave a long but manifestly prejudiced account of the firm reported to be the partners of ISMAIL PASHA in his business capacity. The Viceroy, it is well known, is about the largest manufacturer, monopolist, farmer and general storekeeper in the world. To the malign influence of this firm, Mrs. LOTT attributes much of the hard treatment of which she complains. She would even seem to connect them with her hardships in respect to the "*vase,*" which appears to have been, as "conspicuous by its absence" in her apartments as it is by its presence in her pages. But we really cannot trouble ourselves or our readers any more about Mrs. LOTT's personal troubles. Here is her first introduction to her pupil:

"By her side sat the Grand PACHA IBRAHIM, her son, so styled after the manner adopted by the renowned MAHOMET ALI with the Princess NUKLEY. "*Nusley Hanem.*" He was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Egyptian infantry. On his head he wore the fez; across his shoulder hung a silver-gilt chain, from which was suspended a small silver square box beautifully chased with cabalistic figures of men, beasts and trees, inclosed inside which was another smaller box made of cypruss wood, which contained verses of the Koran. He was about five years old, of dark complexion, short Arab nose, and rather tall for his age, and looked the very picture of a happy, round-faced cherub. When I approached toward the divan, he gave full proof that his lungs were in a healthy state, as he sat up a most hideous shriek, buried his black head in his mother's lap, who laughed most heartily at the strange reception His Highness had thought proper to bestow upon his future governess.

"In front of the divan, behind, and on each side of me, stood a bevy of the ladies of the harem, assuredly not the types of TOM MOORE's "Peris of the East," as described in such glowing colors in his far-famed "Lalla Rookh," for I failed to discover the slightest trace of loveliness in any of them. On the contrary, most of their countenances were pale as ashes, exceedingly disagreeable; fat and globular in figure; in short, so rotund that they gave me the idea of large full moons; nearly all were *passée*. Their photographs were as hideous and hag-like as the witches in the opening scene of "Macbeth," which is not to be wondered at, as some of them had been the favorites of IBRAHIM PACHA. But *que voulez-vous*? It is their "*Kismet*" to remain forever within the four walls of the harem. It has descended to them from primeval days—the days of the Patriarch Abraham."

Happy cherub as little IBRAHIM was, he suffered occasionally from ebullitions of temper:

"One of the female slaves, whom I afterward found was his half-sister, that is, the Viceroy's daughter by a slave, (for his staff was composed of little girls and boys,) offended him. He immediately seized hold of her by both her arms, pinched them most violently, and like a tiger bit them until he drew the blood, after which he put his fingers into the poor little creature's mouth, and tore both sides of it, until the blood streamed down her chin like water."

Again:

"It appears a slave had been very refractory, and would not refrain from chattering. So making no more fuss about it, the Prince took up a shovel full of burning charcoal, and flung it into the poor creature's face, which almost killed her, several pieces of it falling upon the Prince's coat and setting him in a blaze."

Mrs. LOTT estimates the total cost of the Viceregal Harem at £300,000 pounds sterling a year, at the most moderate calculation. Her work is so badly arranged, and is so full of repetitions and contradictory statements that it is far from easy to find any coherent description of any of the salient features in harem life. Universal dirt, and profuse extravagance in jewelry and external decorations, combined with utter wretchedness as regarded all articles of furniture or every day life, seem to have been the prevailing characteristics of high life in Egypt. The three Princesses, the wives of the Viceroy, are variously described according as Mrs. LOTT's frame of mind toward them happened to be at the moment. It is clear, however, that when drunk with wine—which they constantly drank—and opium, they were far from amiable ladies. The Viceroy himself she rarely saw, except on the one occasion to which we have already referred. During a visit to Constantinople Mrs. LOTT seems to have abstracted herself sufficiently from the sorrows of her own wounded vanity to really attempt a description of something. That of the Imperial Harem is better, at all events, than anything relating to Egypt. It is on the occasion of a visit by the Egyptian Princesses:

"When their Highnesses entered the grand reception room, prior to taking their departure, they were joined by the ladies of both the Sultan's and Viceregal Harems, to whom

'They turned and as they spoke,
A sudden splendor all around them broke,'

for the whole of them were dressed in most magnificent variegated colored brocaded silks of the costliest kind, wearing large Turkish cloaks, *feridges*, of the same materials.

Their heads were covered with small colored gauze handkerchiefs; their faces veiled with superb Brussels net veils; their foreheads were ornamented with tiaras of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, turquoises, pearls and other precious stones; their arms, fingers and ears were ornamented with diamond bracelets, rings, earrings, and their waists and necks were encircled with ceinctures of precious stones and diamond necklaces. Gold watches hung at their waistbands, suspended from massive gold chains. Many of them wore two chains attached to them, all of which marked the Turkish time. Their fingers were tinged with the scarlet *henna*, their eyelids dyed with *kohl*, and the sectarian *kohl* spot was on their foreheads. Their feet were encased in white silk stockings and embroidered white satin slippers, over which they wore a pair of yellow morocco *papooshes*. Each carried in her hands a colored silk parasol to match her dress, with gold ferrules and mother-of-pearl handles, inlaid with precious stones. There, as they stood, they looked like a galaxy of beauteous sprites, the denizens of a fairy land and the attendants of two fairy queens.

* * * * * * *

At the grand entrance two regiments of infantry were drawn up in full uniform, and as their Highnesses descended the staircase and passed out on to the landing-place (which was covered over with an awning,) attended by their elegantly attired suites, the band struck up the Sultan's March, the soldiers presented arms, and shouted "Long live the Princess VALIDE KANUM EFFENDI, the Princess Spouse!"

Her Highness, the VALIDE Princess, entered her caique first, then Her Highness the second wife followed. They were both attended by their Head Eunuchs, who were dressed in European costume, each wearing over his shoulders a large crimson velvet cloak, embroidered with gold, lined with white satin, trimmed with ermine, and fastened round the throat with bullion tassels and cord, the tassels hanging over the right shoulder, similar in shape and form to that worn by the Knights of the Garter, wearing their diamond-hilted swords sheathed in gold scabbards, hanging from gold belts fastened with diamond clasps. Each had a pair of gold epaulets upon his shoulders. They took with them no less than ten different suits of habiliments, each suit having gold cords and tags to correspond, in order that they might appear in a new uniform daily during the Viceregal visit to the Sultan's harem. They were also accompanied by their attendants. They knelt in the stern, each holding the large umbrellas over their Highnesses' heads. Then followed the ladies of the harem, four of whom occupied a caique.

* * * * * * *

The census of the Imperial harem must be about 300 souls, the majority of whom are of Circassian, Greek, Caucasian, Egyptian and Ethiopian origin. Most of them are totally unacquainted with their parentage, or even the land of their nativity. They are all subservient to the Kadens, who in their turn pay implicit obedience to the commands, whims and caprices of the Sultans of the year, "the lady with the ivory sceptre," whose exalted position is by no means an enviable one, as the other Odalisques adopt all kinds of intrigues, plots, and often have recourse even to poison to supplant her; but the moment that she becomes *enceinte*, all their vile machinations cease, and they bow their knees before her with submission and respect.

The usual refreshments, pipes and cigarettes were served round to their Highnesses. I then accompanied one of the ladies of the harem into one of the large corridors, and entered her apartment, the door of which, like those of all the others, led into it like the cells of nuns in a convent, and at the end of each corridor were the eunuchs' quarters.

Then we passed into another reception-room, where Phingari bursts through the opening of the cloud, and displays the silver bow, so dear to the Moslem; Aurora tinges with blushes a morning sky; or farther on, a piece of embroidery, glowing with light, shows its golden texture, confined by a clasp of carbuncles. Arabesques with countless interlacements, sculptured caskets, masses of jewels, wildernesses of flowers, vary these subjects in innumerable ways, totally beyond the reach of description. In short, it is impossible that my feeble pen-and-ink drawings can give the imagination of the reader a correct idea of the gorgeous and fairy-like magnificence displayed here."

We take leave of Mrs. LOTT without any very great regret. She seems to us to have recklessly undertaken a mission in which success and comfort were alike impossible, and to have made very little use of the opportunities which her position gave her for observation. She was ill advised in going to Egypt, and injudicious in publishing a record of her failure, and in obtruding on the public a catalogue of the annoyances which were incidental to her anomalous position.

A Three Hours' Combat with an Elephant.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 8.

Mr. HYATT FROST, of Van Amburgh's Menagerie, gave us, yesterday, the particulars of a terrible fight with *Tippoo Sahib*, the well-known elephant, which occurred at Connersville, Ind., last Tuesday. The menagerie has gone into Winter quarters at that place, and the animal is chained in a small building. *Tippoo Sahib* is now the largest elephant in America. He is 36 years old, and weighs 10,000 pounds. The battle resulted from a change in his keepers. FRANK NASH, his keeper for ten years, was recently supplanted by CHARLES JOHNSON, formerly of Barnum's Menagerie. The elephant was in particularly bad humor with all mankind. He would allow nobody in his quarters, striking at every intruder with his trunk and tusks most viciously. On Tuesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, the combat opened. The new keeper, with nine assistants, had fully equipped himself with chains and cables for tying, and spears and pitchforks for subduing *Tippoo*. The first thing done was to fasten a brickbat to the end of a rope and throw it over the end of the tusk-chain, which latter is fastened to one leg and one tusk. By means of this rope, a twenty-ton cable chain, (formerly used to subdue the famous *Hannibal*,) was slip-noosed around the tusk. Next, an excavation three feet deep was made under the wall of the house, and while the elephant's attention was attracted to the other side of the room by a pail of water poured into his trough, the cable chain was passed through the excavation and fastened to heavy stakes outside. All this time the infuriated monster struck all around him with terrible ferocity, and tugged at his chain with incredible momentum. The next thing accomplished was the snaring of his hind legs. This was consummated by the slinging of fresh ropes around those two stately pillars of elephant flesh, bone and muscle, and finally, by the stealthy strategy of the keeper and another man, these ropes were fastened to stumps outside. The elephant was now sufficiently pinioned to allow the order "charge pitchforks" to be given. Ten men, armed with these ugly implements of offence, plunged them into the rampaging beast, taking care, of course, to avoid penetrating his eyes or joints. The tenderest spot in an elephant is just behind the fore legs, and that locality was prodded unmercifully. By means of a hooked spear sunk in his back *Tippoo* was brought to his knees, but he surged up again with such awful strength that he swept his tormentors off their feet, and made his chains whistle like fiddle-strings. After an hour's fighting he was brought down on his side, but for two hours longer he tugged at his chains with frenzied obstinacy. He pulled so hard at times that his hind legs were straight out behind him, and three feet off the ground. At the end of the three hours the giant gave in by trumpeting, which is the elephant way of crying enough. The moment this peculiar cry was heard the battle ceased. The keeper made *Tippoo* get up and lie down a number of times, and he was as obedient to the word of command as a gentle pony. The animal was then groomed and rubbed off with whisky. He allowed all manner of liberties without so much as flapping an ear. He was a subjugated elephant. At one stage of the fight the dog *Jack*, (a companion of the elephant, thought some of the tying business foul play. He flew upon JOHNSON's back and tried to sink his fangs into his neck, but was pulled off and dragged out of the room. *Jack* evidently sympathized with his big friend.

CALIFORNIA.

Frightful Tragedy in Mendocino County.

Special dispatches to the San Francisco papers say that a fearful tragedy occurred on the day of the recent election at Little Lake, in Mendocino County, Cal. It appears that a feud had long existed between two families of the names of COATES and FROST, who resided in that vicinity. On the day mentioned several members of each family went to the town armed, and on meeting the elder COATES fired upon and killed one of the FROSTS. The firing at once became general between the families, during which five of the COATS family were killed and three wounded dangerously, while on the other side FROST was killed and his son-in-law, DUNCAN, was mortally wounded. Not a word was spoken by either party during the affray.

Curiosities of the Opium Trade.

Two or three years ago, when Victoria, Vancouver Island, was a free port, enormous quantities of opium were taken out of bond in San Francisco and sent to Victoria; and, strange to relate, at the very time the consumption of the drug among the 6,000 or 8,000 Chinese in the British Colonies was so large, the consumption in San Francisco and vicinity, with a population ten times greater, fell off in an extraordinary manner. A seizure was made, and very little opium went north after that exposure. It transpired that the opium generally came back by the very steamer, though not in the same packages in which it went. The San Francisco smugglers, however, are ingenious, and, being checked in the Vancouver Island business, first, by the increased vigilance of the revenue officers, and afterward driven out of it by a high Colonial tariff, they have sought another convenient port where there is no duty on the drug. One of the city papers gives a hint of the way in which it is done, saying that during the past eight months large amounts of opium have been taken from bond and shipped to the Sandwich Islands; in fact, that more of this drug has left San Francisco for the Islands than their inhabitants could consume in 20 years, even though every fifth person was a consumer. Until this year, the Sandwich Islands have never been known to San Francisco merchants as a market for opium; and it is not probable that many of the statements respecting the enormous consumption of the drug by the Islanders may be explained by the hints given above.

Royal Owners of Real Estate in San Francisco.

A gentleman not long since, for want of a pastime and to satisfy his curiosity, devoted an hour or two to looking over some of the papers in the Record Office for the City and County of San Francisco, where it is claimed can be found recorded deeds in the Chinese, Italian, German, Russian, Spanish, French and other foreign languages, as well as the English. While making his search he accidentally stumbled upon a recorded document in volume 6, page 236 (there is nothing like accuracy in these statements), Lis Pendens, in which no less than three Emperors were named as having interest in real estate in San Francisco County. This lien was a notification to all the world that the Yerba Buena (Goat) Island and the Oakland Railway Company have commenced a suit at law in the Fifteenth District Court in the City and County of San Francisco, on an application to condemn the interests of Emperor NAPOLEON III., Emperor NORTON and Emperor MAXIMILIAN I., now deceased, to certain portions of the said island, as a terminus of a railway to the City of San Francisco. The investigator was equally astonished on further examining the said Lis Pendens to discover that he and his two brothers, now residing in Vancouver Island, were also impleaded in the said suit. Who could not afford to be robbed of real estate which he never pretended to own, in company with such illustrious defendants?

Taxable Property in San Francisco.

The annual tax-roll for this year aggregates the value of taxable real estate in San Francisco, city and county, at $57,880,468; of personal property, $28,656,806—total so far, $86,437,274. The figures for 1865-'66 were: Real estate, $49,137,312; personal property, $39,129,145—total, $88,266,457. This shows an apparent falling off of $1,828,823, but there is a supplemental assessment roll of personal property yet to be handed in by the Assessor. This will contain, principally, a list of mortgagees, and the gross amount of the enumeration will very nearly equal $17,000,000. This sum added to the personal property already listed gives a total under that head of $45,556,806, being an increase in the amount of personal property for 1865-'66 of $6,427,661, while in real estate the increased valuation over that of last year is $8,743,156. Assuming that the amount of the supplemental roll is not over-estimated—and the figures are given on the authority of a gentleman intimately connected with the municipal finances—there will be an aggregate increase in the valuation of real and personal property and improvements for 1866-'7 of $15,170,817.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-Jersey Forgery Case—The Accused Protests her Innocence and is Held to Bail.

Some details of a singular forgery case were given in yesterday's TIMES. It was stated that Mrs. LUCRETIA FOSS, residing at No. 133 Christopher-street, had been charged with receiving $200 upon a forged check on the Second National Bank of Jersey City. The teller of the bank, CHARLES N. MARVIN, said that about the 14th of October, Mrs. Foss presented a check for $200, purporting to be signed and indorsed by P. MCGEIHAN, and he, presuming it to be genuine, had paid it, and that he identified Mrs. Foss as the person to whom he had paid the money. At this preliminary examination Mrs. Foss emphatically denied her guilt, and insisted that she was the victim of some strange mistake, as she was never in the Second National Bank of Jersey City but once in her life, and on that occasion she was in company with Mrs. MCGEIHAN, who did present a check and receive the money for it, but what was the amount or what name was signed to it she did not know. She was permitted to go on her parole, and the case came up yesterday for further consideration. On cross-examination by counsel for the defence, the teller, Mr. MARVIN said he could not say positively how many persons had entered the bank on the day the check was paid. He did not know whether he had paid any checks to a boy or negro or any other lady beside the prisoner. Although he could not swear positively on any of these points, he was certain that he had paid $200 to Mrs. Foss on the check alleged to be forged. Mrs. MCGEIHAN was also examined, and testified that on one occasion the accused had written a letter at her husband's desk, and also admitted that the desk could be approached by any of the inmates of the house. Several other discrepancies were also apparent in the evidence as adduced, the feeling appearing to be general among those listening to the case that some mistake had been made by the bank officers. The magistrate seemed anxious to end the unpleasant business, and announced that according to the evidence he would be compelled to hold the accused as an alleged fugitive from justice. Mr. STUART said he had no disposition to take any advantage of the law's delays, and would not move for his client's discharge as he could do on the ground that there had been no proceedings commenced against her in the State of New-Jersey, and that consequently she was not a fugitive. Mrs. Foss and her family were only too willing to have the matter fully investigated, as they knew the charge to be a groundless one. He trusted that the accused would be allowed to furnish a reasonable amount of bail. Counsel for the bank seemed anxious to have it understood that the bank officers did not wish to push the charge to a trial, and intimated that a monetary settlement was desirable. While the affidavits were being drawn up in the case, Mrs. Foss was allowed to seat herself near her sisters and husband. These relatives were full of indignant sorrow at the painful strait in which Mrs. Foss was placed, and one of the sisters became so hysterical that she was carried from the Court-room. The accused was held to await the action of the Governor, and released on nominal bail. Counsel for the defence profess to be able to prove an *alibi*, and counsel for the prosecution state that they have still more evidence to present. The case is a remarkable one.

Meteorological Observations in the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 3	29.602	29.682	29.700	29.678
Monday, Nov. 4	29.850	29.971	30.100	29.974
Tuesday, Nov. 5	30.340	30.368	30.330	30.340
Wednesday, Nov. 6	30.260	30.313	30.310	30.291
Thursday, Nov. 7	30.284	30.213	30.191	30.229
Friday, Nov. 8	30.104	30.021	30.024	30.050
Saturday, Nov. 9	30.034	30.082	30.073	30.063
Week mean				30.169
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Nov. 7				30.364
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Nov. 4				29.650
Difference, or Range				0.714

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 3	48.00	54.02	56.88	53.13
Monday, Nov. 4	46.00	60.08	49.02	51.37
Tuesday, Nov. 5	39.01	47.00	41.07	42.36
Wednesday, Nov. 6	37.01	45.00	38.01	39.60
Thursday, Nov. 7	35.00	39.00	45.00	38.13
Friday, Nov. 8	45.03	56.05	49.01	50.30
Saturday, Nov. 9	47.03	56.00	61.03	55.20
Week mean				47.47
Maximum at noon of Nov. 9				68.00
Minimum at 7 A. M. of Nov. 7				30.40
Difference, or Range				37.60

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M.	Mean distance per hour.
				Miles.	Miles.
Nov. 3	N.	S. S. E.	S.	230.90	9.621
Nov. 4	S. W.	N.	N. W.	300.65	12.527
Nov. 5	N. W.	N. W.	W.	208.45	8.685
Nov. 6	W.	N. N. W.	N. W.	241.70	10.071
Nov. 7	N. E.	S. E.	S.	162.00	6.750
Nov. 8	N. E.	S.	E.	87.65	3.652
Nov. 9	E. N. E.	S. W.	S. S. W.	125.35	5.223
Total distance				1356.70	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 3	7.	3.	10.	6.66
Monday, Nov. 4	9.	9.	8.	8.66
Tuesday, Nov. 5	6.	0.	0.	2.00
Wednes'y, Nov. 6	0.	7.	0.	2.33
Thursday, Nov. 7	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Friday, Nov. 8	6.	0.	0.	2.00
Saturday, Nov. 9	6.	9.	10.	8.33

Remarks.—Wet bulb higher than dry bulb. Fog. Rain on 3d, 4th and 9th. Duration of actual raining, 8 hours and 36 minutes. Depth fallen, 0.28 inches.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE WARREN STREET ARSON CASE.

MEYER FINN, doing business at No. 80 Warren-street, was arraigned yesterday to answer the charge of arson in setting fire, on Saturday morning, to that portion of the premises in Warren-street occupied by him. WM. BRANDON, District Engineer in the Metropolitan Fire Department, appeared as the complainant, and stated that on proceeding to the scene of the fire, he entered the building in company with other firemen, and found two candles burning on the second floor surrounded by rubbish of an inflammable character. The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, to await an examination. FINN is a native of Russia, 28 years of age, and resides at No. 312 West Thirty-first-street. He denied his guilt.

ALLEGED THIEVES AND A RECEIVER.

PATRICK MCCARTY and JAMES HOGAN were arrested by Officer BUCKLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, and arraigned by him before the magistrate, on a charge of stealing $25 worth of India-rubber from the premises of PHILIP LIVINGSTON, at No. 296 Water-street. Both confessed their guilt and implicated two others. The plunder was sold to JOHN BUCKLEY, a junk-dealer in Nelson-street, Brooklyn. BUCKLEY was arrested on this information by his namesake, although he denied all knowledge of the rubber or the thieves. Officer BUCKLEY searched his premises and discovered one of the pieces of the rubber, which resulted in the junk-dealer producing one more piece. All three of these prisoners were fully committed for trial in default of bail.

A HORSE TRADE.

PATRICK FITZGERALD, of No. 159 Washington-street, appeared in Court yesterday and made complaint against WM. LAUGHLIN, a horse-dealer. It appears that FITZGERALD purchased a horse from the accused on the 24th ult., paying $115 therefor. The animal was represented to be kind and gentle in disposition, and LAUGHLIN agreed to take him back if these representations did not prove correct. FITZGERALD found his purchase quite unmanageable, and on taking him back to the dealer received another in exchange. This horse proved far worse than the first, and LAUGHLIN then declined to continue the trade any longer. FITZGERALD preferred a charge of larceny against LAUGHLIN, who was arrested and held for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.

As Officer SINCLAIR, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post early yesterday morning, he noticed three men standing at the front door of No. 144 Eighth-avenue, occupied as a grocery by GEORGE RAUTE. As he became convinced that these men were trying to force an entrance he attempted to arrest them, succeeding in capturing only one of the gang, who gave his name as JOHN HANLON, and who had concealed himself in a basement entrance near by. The two confederates escaped. As marks of violence were discernable on the door of the grocery, the magistrate accepted the complaint and committed the prisoner for trial in default of bail. HANLON is a native of New-York, 17 years of age, resides at No. 73 West Fourteenth street, and is a bar-tender.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLAR.

Mrs. KATE MEAD, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 124 East Broadway, appeared in Court yesterday morning, and preferred a charge of burglary with false keys against PATRICK HAGAN, who had been arrested by Officer NEVILLE, of the Seventh Precinct. It appears that Mrs. MEAD locked her doors at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and after midnight was awakened by HUGH DOLAN, one of her boarders, who informed her that some one was in the house. The prisoner was found in DOLAN's room, lying on the floor, and pretending either sleep or intoxication. When arraigned before the magistrate, HAGAN admitted that he had been caught in the room, but denied any criminal intent. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.—About 12:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 942 Broadway, occupied by WM. S. CLIRCHUGH, dealer in human hair. The flames were soon extinguished. The damage to the stock amounted to $150. JOHN KILDUFF is owner of the building, who sustains a loss of $500; insured. The flames are believed to be of incendiary origin.

THE DEATH OF TIMOTHY COLLINS.—Coroner SCHIRMER has not commenced his investigations into the causes which led to the death of TIMOTHY COLLINS, of No. 521 West Twenty-eighth-street, who, it is alleged, died Saturday evening from the effect of injuries received by being brutally beaten by some rowdies in the liquor-store of HENRY JENTZ, corner of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, on Sunday, the 3d inst. The inquest will be held to-day.

BAPTIST S. S. UNION.—The Teacher's Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet in Dr. DOWLING's Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets to-night, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. THOS D. ANDERSON, D. D., will present a method of preparing a Sunday-school lesson; Rev. J. HYATT SMITH will teach an adult Bible class, and the subject of Sunday-school Hymns and Music will be discussed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, JOHN HARTUNG, aged 2 years, whose parents reside at No. 120 Delancey-street, was run over by an Avenue B and East Broadway car, on the corner of Essex and Delancey streets, and had a leg fractured. He died yesterday morning from the injuries so received. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—A special meeting of the Club has been called for this evening, to offer a tribute to the memory of the late Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts. Among the speakers of the occasion will be Messrs. W. M. EVARTS, PARKE GODWIN and W. ALLEN BUTLER, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON and Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER.

A STROLL AS FAR AS SAN FRANCISCO.—Mr. SETH WILBER PAYNE, who undertakes to walk from New-York to San Francisco in 150 days, is to leave this City at 4 o'clock this morning, and expects to arrive at Somerville, N. J., in the afternoon of the same day.

FIRE IN FORTIETH-STREET.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oakum factory of JOSEPH GEDNEY, at No. 149 West Fortieth-street. The flames were confined to the drying room, where they originated from the furnace. Damage $200; covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED THIEVES ARRESTED.—WILLIAM JENKINS, who says he is a laborer, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer LEWIS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, charged with having a pocket-book containing $40, the property of FRANCIS HOGAN, residing in Flushing-avenue, near Classon-avenue....A hatter, named WILLIAM LEE, employed in PRENTICE's hat factory, was arrested by Detective WOMBELLY, charged with having stolen some skirts. He was bailed by Justice MOREHOUSE, and shortly after was rearrested on a charge of attempting to take the life of GEORGE WAGNER. The charge not being sustained before the magistrate he was again set at liberty, but in the evening he was again arrested on the complaint of JOHN H. PRENTICE, who accuses him of having stolen another lot of skirts. On the last charge he is locked up for trial....A youth named WALTER THOMPSON, 12 years old, was arrested and locked up for examination on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and $50 in money from Mrs. MARY HARRIS, of No. 109 Fifth-street....A contractor named JOHN MULLER was arrested on a charge of stealing a quantity of paving stones from Bedford-avenue. He was held to answer....A woman named ALICE WILSON is held on a charge of stealing a quantity of clothing and blankets, the property of J. CONKLING.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT.—At a late hour Saturday night, a fracas occurred in a bar-room in Fourth-street, E. D., which resulted in the maiming of one of the parties concerned. It appears that the barkeeper, WILLIAM BETTS, was seized by a young man named JOHN SANDERSON, and in the struggle the latter bit off the lower lip of the former. SANDERSON was promptly arrested on a charge of mayhem, and locked up in the Forty-fifth Precinct Station House.

A PRECOCIOUS THIEF.—WALTER THOMPSON, eleven years of age, was arrested at a late hour Saturday night by Officer O'NEILL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that the boy stole a gold watch and $50 in money from Mrs. MARY HARRIS, of No. 109 Fifth-street, E. D. The watch was found in the boy's possession. He was recently an inmate of the Truant Home.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The new spire on Trinity Church is nearly completed, and the Rector is making strenuous exertions to raise some $18,000, which are needed to pay for it. Yesterday he preached a sermon concerning it, taking the ground that a man who built a spire did more for his kind than he who invented a cotton gin or a sewing machine. A very large collection was taken up.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A German named WILLIAM STAHL, residing in Third-street, between First and Second avenues, New York, last evening jumped off the Houston-street Ferry-boat Gerard Stuyvesant, and was drowned. Efforts were made by the friends of the rash man on the boat to restrain him, but they proved ineffectual. The suicide was about 55 years of age.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Officer WHITNEY, of the Forty-first Precinct, on Saturday arrested three young men named JOSEPH GEAMAN, JOHN MCCARTY, and WILLIAM WILMOT, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on JAMES MARTIN, of Dean-street. They are locked up for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

MAD DOG EXCITEMENT IN HUDSON CITY.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning intense excitement was caused in Hudson City by a huge Newfoundland dog which, while laboring under an attack of hydrophobia, rushed through the streets attacking everything that came in his way. A woman was bitten in Hoboken-avenue and a large dog was attacked and killed outright. In Newark-avenue, near the Court-house, three dogs were badly mutilated and one of them was nearly torn to pieces. The ferocious animal then dashed on and at the Five-corners bit another dog and then continued his mad career. By this time the cry of "Mad dog" had been raised in all directions and the people, in the greatest consternation, took refuge in houses or any place of safety, and shortly the streets were almost entirely deserted. The City Marshal at once proceeded to the dwellings of the Police and ordered out the entire force to go in pursuit of the ferocious animal. Up to late in the afternoon their search was fruitless and it is presumed that its object had finally become exhausted and taken refuge in some out of the way place. Mayor VAN REIPER very properly issued orders to have every dog killed that had been bitten, and it will be singular if there is not an extensive dog mortality to record the next few days.

SMUGGLING FRUSTRATED.—HENRY HAMMELS, a fireman on board the Bremen steamship *Deutchland*, which arrived in this port Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning by Deputy-Sheriff REED, employed by the Company, on a charge of attempting to smuggle a considerable quantity of liquor in the vessel to this country. It appears that when the steamer arrived at Southampton the discovery was made that a large quantity of contraband liquor was stowed away under the boilers. The Captain was notified, and during the passage to this port sufficient information was gathered to fasten suspicion upon HAMMELS, who was arrested yesterday evening by order of Judge BOHNSTEDT. In the meantime a close watch was kept to prevent his escape. The prisoner was locked up in the cells in Hoboken to await the action of the United States authorities.

POLITICAL REJOICING.—The Democracy of Hudson County will celebrate the recent victories by a grand torchlight procession, fireworks and illuminations in Jersey City this evening. The final arrangements were completed Saturday night. It is expected that not less than 800 people will join the procession, with eight bands of music, to be followed by about 150 carriages, drays, trucks and all sorts of vehicles, with banners, flags and transparencies.

ARREST OF YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Two young men, named STEPHEN BAKER (colored) and BERNARD COLLIN, (white,) were arrested in Bloomfield Saturday, charged with having broken into the store of DANIEL HEWIT, in Roseville, and stolen about $150 worth of goods. The property was recovered, and the accused were committed to the County Jail for trial.

GARROTERS TO BE LOOKED AFTER.—Mayor PEDDIE, of Newark, on Saturday issued a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any of the persons concerned in the recent garroting and highway robberies that have occurred in that city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
5—Sarsfield & Healy vs. Healy.
9—Kerr vs. Mansfield.
19—Forman vs. Sutton et al.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
14—Tobias vs. The Mayor, &c.
17—Barclay, &c., vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
28—Hope vs. Lawrence et al.
29—Jones vs. Norwich and New-York Trans. Co.
30—Banks, Jr., vs. Barbour.
213—King vs. Talbot, &c.
215—Same vs. Same.
216—Same vs. Same.
32—Kershaw vs. Freleigh.
33—Emerson vs. Booth.
34—Bristol vs. Tappin.
35—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
36—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
37—Henderson vs. Williams.
38—Thalmessinger et al. vs. Conklin.
39—Meachem vs. Pell.
40—Ball vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
41—Finch vs. Parker.
42—Bowman vs. Travis, imp'd.
43—Enders, &c., vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co.
44—Dambinon et al. vs. Hatfield.
45—Jaudon vs. Carpenter.
46—Wetmore et al. vs. Truslow et al.
47—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.
48—Terhune vs. Dougherty.
49—Legget vs. The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
50—Rooke vs. Atwood.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
871—Isaacs vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
441—Voorhis vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
399—Thiel vs. Bernheim, et al.
471—Indianapolis and Chicago Railroad Co. vs. Tynge.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
1551—Mayer et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1537—Wettgenstein vs. Fiske
983—Mills vs. Smith.
161—Craig et al. vs. Blackwell et al.
463—Rosenblatt vs. Crandall.
711—Drake vs. Barstow.
1097—Brien et al. vs. Raphael.
817—Merritt et al. vs. Hutchinson.
611—Dowdall et al. vs. Matthews.
891—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
1273—O'Brien vs. Geoghan.
1505—Townsend vs. White.
1585—Nat. State Bank of Newark vs. Sackett et al.
1392—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Taylor.

Part II.—Held by Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
135—Rowe et al. vs. Allaire.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
846—Doby vs. Galway.
1302—Webb vs. Shinner.
820—Uttiebach vs. Kahn.
1714—Doschin vs. Merello.
1556—Post vs. N. Y. Petroleum Co.
1096—Ebel, Pres. vs. Seward et al.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
1474—Lima vs. Waugh et al.
870—Bryan vs. Duryee.
604—East River Bank vs. Austin, impleaded.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1394—Nedham vs. Pearsall.
1366—Page vs. Field.
1466—Goldsmith vs. Loeb.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goeta et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—*Farmers'* and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gesner.
8—Gilman vs. McClellan.
9—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Alderman, &c.
10—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Same.
11—Brainerd, vs. Benson et al.
12—Robins vs. Miller et al.
13—Same vs. Same.
14—Farrenkopf vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
15—Sturgis vs. Same.
16—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. Same.
17—Sanders vs. Dies.
18—People ex rel. Johnson et al. vs. The Croton Board.
19—Jones vs. Dies.
20—Gilman vs. Healey.
21—Stecki vs. Russel.
22—Solinson vs. Mack et al.
23—Getty vs. Develin.
24—Smith vs. Satterlee et al.
25—Winter vs. Kelly.
26—Ing vs. Perry and wife.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
56—Raphael vs. Conant.
57—Prilo vs. Benjamin.
60—McIntyre vs. McIntyre.
69—Ayall vs. Ayall.
99—White vs. Jacobs.
118—In re Metropolitan Public Conveyance Co.
140—Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff, Receiver.
141—In re Jewett.
149—Owen et al. vs. American Hay and Cotton Press.
152—Jones vs. Butler.
153—In re Wright, Receiver, &c.
154—Feshay vs. Johnson.
158—Smith vs. Smith.
119—Somerset and Worcester Savings Bank vs. Hayck.
119—People ex rel. Mary A. Hove vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
126—Martigue et al. vs. Block et al.
128—Dickerson vs. Mack.
129—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
130—Thompson vs. Grant.
135—Macomber vs. Macomber.
170—People ex rel. Hirsch vs. Schaefer.
159½—Warren vs. Donnelly.
160—Cooke vs. State National Bank.
161—Same vs. Same.
163—Henderson Bolt and Spike, &c., Co. vs. Central Bolt, &c., Co.

The call commences at No. 164—Bruce, &c., vs. Price, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3269—Mettlestadt vs. The Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
3365—Brooks vs. Barrie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3455—Cerwin vs. Terry.
3449—Kavanagh vs. Rich.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3467—Whiting vs. Clark.
3235½—Swift vs. White.
3297—Rogers vs. Backer et al.
1975—Mathews vs. Spaulding.
3293—Wyckoff vs. McClintock, &c., M. Co.
3377—McSweeny vs. Pursell.
3327—Dreyer vs. Orth.
3335—McCauley vs. Fimke et al.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3462—Eisenman vs. Schneider.
3534—Dunn vs. Ouddy.
3352—Russe vs. Cullen et al.
3096—Hadencamp vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
3322—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3494—Lembke, &c., vs. Dinsmore, Pres.
3498—Hoffman vs. Sterne.
2720—Noon vs. Stewart et al.
3539—Hughes vs. Ockershausen.
3552—Claflin et al. vs. Hughes
3544—Sulzbacker et al. vs. Seligman.
4106—Nickerson vs. Am. Tel. Co.
3576—Pearsall et al. vs. Cahill.
2374—Everdert et al. vs. Boscher.
1556—Mason vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
707—Alvisot et al. vs. Stewart.
754—Foster vs. McGuire.
730—Fulford vs. Smith, et al.
802—Schlaum vs. Rosenbaum.
831—Nussbaum vs. Stewart.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
790—Noble vs. Leland.
798—Gardner vs. Perkins.
1306—Pierce vs. Poole.
354—Fisher vs. Fisher.
719—Wasson vs. Fitzgerald.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
842—Morris vs. Epstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Anstatt vs. Bembe.
21—Armstrong vs. Fillette.
17—Berger vs. Clark.
—Gilbert vs. Lockwood.
41—Wood vs. Steele.
43—Bloom vs. Kaufman.
45—Page vs. Kipp.
46—Foertsch vs. Benedict.
49—Ladd vs. Davis.
50—Schroeder vs. Peters.
51—Botte vs. Rauth.
52—Roche vs. Nichols.
53—O'Connell vs. Pomeroy.
—Wilson vs. Sturges.
—Lansing vs. Gilbert.
—Heckman vs. Dambert.
—Linn vs. Lowenstein.
12—Richardson vs. McGuire.
16—Kerr vs. Bandman.
—Schroeder vs. Schaefert.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—ACTIONS MAY BE MAINTAINED AGAINST COLLECTORS TO RECOVER BACK ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENTS—THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY IN SUCH CASES—JURISDICTION.

The City of Philadelphia, Plaintiff in Error, vs. John H. Drehl, Collector, &c.—In Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

Plaintiffs sued the defendant as the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second Collection District in the State of Pennsylvania, in an action of assumpsit for money had and received, to recover back the sum of $6,875 57, which they had previously paid to him under protest, and which he, as such Collector, had demanded of them as for internal revenue duties. Record shows that the duties were assessed for the last four months of the year 1862, and for the first six months of the succeeding year, upon illuminating gas, manufactured and furnished by the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, and which was consumed under the direction of the proper authorities of the city in her public lamps during that period. Assessment of the duties in question was made under the seventy-fifth section of the act of the 1st of July, 1862, which provides in effect that upon illuminating gas, made wholly or in part of coal, or of any other material, and produced and sold, or manufactured, or made and sold or removed for consumption, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturers or producers, there shall be levied and collected a duty of five per cent. for one thousand cubic feet. Section thirty-three of the act of the 3d of March, 1863, enacts that those provisions shall also be applied to the purchasers of the several articles mentioned in that section as subject to duty as well as the manufacturers. (12 Stat. at Large, 462, 729.) Suit was commenced in this case in the State Court, but on motion of the defendant, the same was removed on the 25th day of November, 1863, into the Circuit Court of the United States for that district, where the verdict and judgment were for the defendant. Exceptions were duly taken by the plaintiffs, and they sued out the present writ of error. Defendant objects to the jurisdiction of the Court and insists that the writ of error should be dismissed, and as that objection presents a preliminary question it will first be examined. 1. Jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts was extended by the second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, to all cases in law or equity arising under the revenue laws where other provisions had not been previously made by law. Section 3 of that act also provides that any officer of the United States, or other person, who should be sued in any State Court for or on account of any act done under the revenue laws, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority or title, set up or claimed by such officer or other person under such law, might, in the manner therein prescribed, remove the cause into the Circuit Court, and that the cause so removed should be proceeded in as one originally commenced in that Court. (4 Stat. at L., 632.) Those provisions were extended to cases arising under the laws for the collection of internal duties by the fifth section of the act of the 30th of June, 1864, and the same section enacted in effect that all persons duly authorized to assess, receive or collect such duties or taxes under such laws, should be entitled to all the exemptions, immunities, benefits, rights and privileges therein enumerated or conferred. (1 Stat. at Large, 241.) Undoubtedly the original act was passed for the protection of the officers of the revenue, and persons acting under them, charged by law with the collection of import duties, and the first proviso of the sixty-seventh section of the act of the 30th of July, 1866, expressly enacts that original act shall not be so construed as to apply to "cases arising under any of the Internal Revenue acts, nor to any case in which the validity or interpretation of those acts shall be in issue"—(14 Stat. at L., 172, sec. 67.) Effect of that proviso is to limit the scope of the original act, without repealing it, to cases arising under the acts of Congress providing for the collection of import duties, and to confine its operation to the purposes for which it was originally passed; but the proviso does not touch the provision as reenacted in the subsequent act, entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes." Had legislation stopped there, the subsequent provision would have remained in full force; but the sixty-eighth section of the act, which, in its sixty-seventh section, limits and restrains the original provision in the act of the 2d of March, 1833, repeals the fiftieth section of the act of the 30th of June, 1864, altogether, subject to the proviso contained in the same repealing section—(14 Stat. at L., 172, sec. 68.) Substance of the last-named proviso is, that any case removed from the Court of a State into the Circuit Court, under former regulations upon the subject, shall be remanded, unless the Justice of the Circuit Court shall be of opinion that the same, if pending in the State Court, would be removable under the new provision contained in the 67th section of the same act, which in its 68th section repeals the 50th section of the prior law. (14 Stat. at Large, 172, sec. 68.) 2. Section 67, in the body of the section preceding the proviso limiting and restraining the operations of the original act to cases arising under the laws for the levy and collection of import duties, makes provision for the removal of any case, civil or criminal, commenced against any officer appointed or acting under the law to provide internal revenue, or against any person acting under such officer, on account of any act done in virtue of his office, &c., and prescribes the mode of proceeding to effect such a removal of the case. (14 Stat. at Large, 171, sec. 67.) Present case is one which was removed into the Circuit Court under the original act, now limited and restrained in its operation to cases arising under the laws for the collection of import duties, but it is undeniably one which, if pending in the State Court, would be removed under the new provision; and inasmuch as it was pending in the Circuit Court when the last named proviso was passed, and has never been remanded by the Justice of the Circuit Court, it must be understood as a conclusion of law that it was his opinion that it ought to be retained in the Circuit Court. Want of jurisdiction, therefore, is not shown, although the parties, plaintiffs and defendant, are citizens of the same State. 3. Cases arising under the Internal Revenue laws, as now modified, if commenced in a State Court, against an officer appointed or acting under these laws, or against persons acting under such an officer, may be removed on petition of the defendant into the Circuit Court for the District, and the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court over such controversies, when all the prescribed conditions for the removal concur in the case, is clear beyond a doubt, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. Although the point was not made in this case, it seems proper to remark that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court has often been denied in this class of cases, because the party aggrieved may appeal to the Commissioner for redress, and because he may also pursue his remedy by petition to Congress or present it in the Court of Claims. Suffice it to say, without entering much into the argument, that such a theory finds no substantial support in any act of Congress upon the subject or in any decided case. On the contrary, the several acts of Congress for the assessment and collection of internal duties contain many provisions wholly inconsistent with any such theory, and which, when considered together, afford an entirely satisfactory basis for the opposite conclusion. Collectors are appointed by the President, and they were made responsible by the fifth section of the act of the 1st of May, 1862, both to the United States and individuals, as the case might be, for all moneys collected by their deputies and for every omission of duty. (12 Stat. at L., 434.) Collections were required by the twenty-third section of the act to be completed within six months, and Collectors were required to render their final accounts and pay the sums collected into the Treasury within that period. Argument is that inasmuch as Collectors were required by that act to pay all moneys collected into the Treasury, they cannot be held liable to refund any portion of such collections; but the same requirement is made of the Commissioner, and yet he is authorized to remit, refund, and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and to pay all judgments or sums of money recovered in any court against any Collector or Deputy Collector for any duties or licenses paid under protest. (12 Stat. at Large, 725, 729.) 4. Necessary implication from those provisions is that action may be maintained against Collectors of the Internal Revenue to recover back duties illegally or erroneously assessed. Authority is also conferred upon the Commissioner, by the forty-fourth section of the act of the 30th of June, 1864, not only to pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, but also all duties that appear to be excessive in amount, and to repay to Collectors or Deputy Collectors the full amount of such sums of money as shall or may be recovered against them in any court for any internal duties or licenses collected by them, with costs and expenses of suit. (13 Stat. at Large, 239.) Same section also confers authority upon the Commissioner to repay Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Inspectors all damages and costs recovered in any suit against them by reason of any act done in the performance of their official duties. Evidently these clauses of the section contemplate different grievances and different remedies for their redress, as known at common law and in the practice of the Courts. (See also, 14 Stat. at Large, 111.) 5. Appropriate remedy to recover back money paid under protest on account of duties or taxes erroneously or illegally assessed, is an action of assumpsit for money had and received. Where the party voluntarily pays the money, he is without remedy; but if he pays it by compulsion of law, or under protest, or with notice that he intends to bring suit to test the validity of the claim, he may recover it back if the assessment was erroneous or illegal, in an action of assumpsit for money had and received. (Elliott vs. Swartwout, 10 Pet., 150.) When a party, knowing his rights, voluntarily pays duties or taxes illegally or erroneously assessed, the law will not afford him redress for the injury; but when the duties or taxes are illegally demanded and he pays the same under protest, or gives notice to the Collector that he intends to bring a suit against him to test the validity of the claim, the Collector may be compelled to refund the amount illegally exacted. (Bond vs. Hoyt, 13 Pet., 67.) Decisions to the same effect were made in the parent country at a very early period, and like decisions are to be found in the judicial reports of all or nearly all of the several States. But the third section of the act the 3d of March, 1865, requires Collectors to pay daily into the Treasury the gross amount of all duties, taxes and revenues received or collected in virtue of the Internal Revenue Acts, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, compensation, fees, costs, charges expenses, or claims of any description whatever. (13 Stat. at Large, 487.) Defendant contends that this provision has the same legal effect in respect to suits against the Collectors of the Internal Revenue as the second section of the act of the 3d of March, 1839, had in respect to suits against Collectors of Customs. (5 Stat. at Large, 348; Cary et al. vs. Curtis, 3 How., 236; Curtis vs. Fiedler, 2 Black., 461.) 6. None of the Internal Revenue Acts, however, contemplate that Collectors shall reimburse themselves for the amount of any judgment recovered against them on account of duties illegally or erroneously assessed and paid under protest. Direction in those acts is, without exception, that all such judgments shall be paid by the commissioner, including, by the later acts, costs and expenses of suits. Clear implication of the several provisions is that a judgment against the Collector, in such a case, is in the nature of a recovery against the United States, and that the amount recovered is regarded as a proper charge against the revenue collected from that source. Evidently, therefore, it is not material in this inquiry, whether the Collectors of the Internal Revenue are required to account daily or monthly, or whether they are required to pay into the Treasury the gross or only the net amount of collections, so long as this provision authorizing the Commissioner to pay such judgments, costs, and expenses of suit, remains in full force. Direct repeal is not pretended, and it is equally clear that the enactment requiring Collectors to pay the gross amounts collected into the Treasury, is in no respect repugnant to the provision directing the Commissioner to pay all judgments recovered against such Collectors for duties illegally or erroneously assessed and paid under protest. Inconsistent provisions are repealed, but all others remain in full force. (13 Statute at Large, Section 16.) Section nineteen, of the act of the 13th of July, 1866, does not apply in this case, as it was not passed until long after this suit was commenced. (14 Stat. at Large, 152.) Strong support to the conclusion that the Circuit Courts have jurisdiction in cases like the present is derived from the several provisions authorizing the removal of such cases from the State Courts into the Circuit Courts for trial. Parties compelled to pay an illegal assessment ought to have a convenient remedy to redress the injury, and inasmuch as it is enacted by Congress that no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of taxes shall be maintained in any court, it is believed that there is no more appropriate or effectual remedy known to the common law than the action of assumpsit for money had and received, as in this case. (Act March 2, 1867, section 16.)

It is then held that the Gas Works are held by the City in *pledge* only, and not in full property, and that the City is merely a consumer, like any other corporation using the gas, and not the manufacturer, as claimed. The conclusion is, therefore, that the duties were properly assessed, and that there is no error in the record.

Judgment affirmed, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SALVAGE — STEAM VESSELS — SUBSEQUENT GALES — OWNER'S SHARE.

William W. Goodspeed et al. vs. The Steamer Saragossa.—This was a libel on behalf of the owners, officers and crew of the steamer *Charles W. Lord*, for services rendered to the *Saragossa* on the night of March 17, 1867. The *Charles W. Lord*, bound from Galveston to New-York, was about 19 miles S. E. from Hatteras Light, when she saw blue lights to the S. E., and running in that direction, found the *Saragossa* with the coupling of her shaft broke, so that she could not use her engine. She was making about two and a half knots an hour under sail, and was endeavoring to repair her machinery, and her engineer testified that he could have done so in 24 to 36 hours, so that she could have made three and a half knots an hour under steam alone. The wind was strong from the N. W., and the *Saragossa* was about five or six miles from the Gulf Stream. She requested to be towed to Fortress Monroe, and the hawser was given about 11:30 o'clock at night. For the first eight hours little progress was made, owing to head wind and heavy sea, but about 8 o'clock next morning the wind moderated, and the vessels arrived at Fortress Monroe about 7 or 8 A. M. on the 19th. The *Charles W. Lord* had about 70 tons of coal when she began the towing, and would have used from 25 to 30 tons in going to New-York. She had when she arrived at Fortress Monroe about 32 tons left. She had to go to Norfolk to get more, and on request she towed the *Saragossa* there. About the time of their arrival at Fortress Monroe it began to storm with snow, and blew a gale from the eastward till the morning of the 21st, so that the *Charles W. Lord* could not go to sea. Several steamers during that time put in at Fortress Monroe for a harbor. After she did sail she encountered storms, which compelled her, after about three and a half days, to put back to Norfolk for more coal, having received some injury.

The value of the *Saragossa*, her cargo and freight, was about $100,000, and that of the *C. W. Lord*, her cargo and freight, about $434,000.

Held by the Court—That the service was a salvage service of merit and ought to be properly rewarded. There was no exposure or risk of life on the part of the *C. W. Lord*, no imminent peril to the *Saragossa*, no great amount of labor or skill on the part of the *C. W. Lord*, nor any great length of time occupied in the service. But the value of the property imperilled by the deviation was large, and the service was rendered promptly and efficiently, and the policy of the law is to encourage salvage services by steam vessels, especially when rendered to steam, vessels with passengers.

That any speculation arising out of the gales which blew between the time of the arrival of the vessels at Fortress Monroe, and the arrival of the *C. W. Lord* at New-York, is not to be considered as an element in the case. (The Emulous, 1 Sumn., 215.) And whether the *Saragossa* could have repaired her machinery before the gales, or would have been able, if she had not repaired it, to lay to in a gale are questions having too many contingent ingredients to be considered in estimating the value of the service.

That if we were to speculate as to what might have happened to the *Saragossa*, we must equally speculate as to what might have happened to the *C. W. Lord*, if she had not thus gone into Fortress Monroe, but had been out in the gale after the 19th. But this ought not to diminish the value of the salvage service which she rendered, nor ought the loss she afterward sustained to increase that value.

That in view of all the facts the sum of $9,000 is a liberal and fair compensation.

That of this sum one-half is to go to the owner of the *C. W. Lord*. The rule in regard to sailing vessels was to give the owner a third, but the policy of the Courts of Admiralty is to encourage salvage services by steamers by giving their owners one-half. (The *Howard*, 3 Hagg., 256; the *Earl Grey*, *Ibid.* 363; 2 Pars. on Mer. Law, p. 622, Note 7.)

That $500 is to be paid to the master and the other $4,000 divided among the master, officers and crew, according to their respective rate of wages.

For libelants, Mr. Huntley; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue and Mr. Scudder.

SALVAGE—STEAM VESSELS.

Cornelius K. Garrison et al. vs. The Steamer Saragossa.—This was a libel on behalf of the owners, master and crew of the steamer *San Salvador* for salvage. On April 30, 1867, the *Saragossa*, while on a voyage from New-York to Charleston, broke the coupling of her shaft, so that her screw became of no service, about 60 to 65 miles from Charleston, in the usual track of vessels running down the coast. She hoisted her ensign, union down, and the *San Salvador*, then on a voyage from New-York to Savannah, came to her and towed her to Charleston, using her own hawser. The wind was very light from the northward and eastward and the sea smooth, and the *Saragossa* had her sails set but made but little headway, and it would probably have taken three or four days to reach Charleston unassisted. She was towed there in about nine hours, the usual speed of the *San Salvador* in such weather being about eight knots an hour. The usual course of the *San Salvador* was about nine miles outside of Charleston bar, and her loss of time was about two or three hours. The value of the *Saragossa* and cargo was about $100,000, and of the *San Salvador* and cargo about $330,000.

Held by the Court—That this was a salvage service. It is not necessary to a salvage that the vessel should be unnavigable, or that, if a steamer, she should be injured in her hull or sails, as well as her machinery.

That a service rendered to a vessel which is in her ordinary condition, without having encountered any damage or accident is not a salvage service. (The *Reward*, 1 W. Rob. 177.) But that a steamer which has her machinery broken is not in her ordinary condition, although she is sound in hull and sails.

That it is not necessary that the distress should be actual or immediate, or that the damage should be imminent or absolute, but it is sufficient if, at the time the assistance is rendered, the vessel has encountered any damage or misfortune which possibly expose her to destruction if the services were not rendered. (The *Charlotte*, 3 W. Rob. 68, 71.)

That in this case $900 is a proper compensation; and that $400 of it should go to the owners, $50 to the master, and the other $450 to the officers and

crew, including the master, in proportion to their respective monthly wages.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue. For claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Tracy & Benedict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The following is the calendar for to-day:

The People vs. William J. Baker—Forgery, third degree.

The People vs. John Cooper—Forgery, third degree.

The People vs. Henry Holmes—Burglary, third degree.

The People vs. Thomas Slater and Jules Fellipetti—Grand larceny.

The People vs. Isaac Bush—Grand larceny.

The People vs. Christian Fleck—Grand larceny.

The People vs. James Maloy—Grand larceny.

The People vs. John Higgins and Thos. A. Carter—Grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. H. Hawley—Grand larceny.

The People vs. Joseph Lowenstein—Grand larceny.

The People vs. James Sullivan—Felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Thomas Briggs—Grand larceny.

The People vs. Isaac S. Hall—Assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¼	100	Cum. Coal P.	23¾
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112¼	100	West. U. Tel.	31¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¼	400	do	31¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105	80	do	31¾
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	105¼	1500	do	31¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20s, '65, C. new iss.	107¼	500	Pac. Mail	141
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101¾	400	do s30	139
[illegible]	do	101¾	100	do s30	139
20,000	do	101¾	400	do s30	138¾
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	100¾	100	do s60	138
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67, New	107¼	200	do	138
11,000	do	107¼	200	do	140¼
20,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	105½	300	do s30	138
20,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	100	Atlantic Mail	116
4,000	do	100¼	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	49¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62¼	100	U. S. Ex. s15	68¾
5,000	do	62¾	10	Mer. Union Ex.	29
5,000	N. C. St. 6s, ex c.	52¼	565	do	29¾
5,000	N. C. S. 6s, N	52	425	do	30¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	94¼	200	N. Y. Cen.	112
1,000	Virginia 6s x-c	41	100	do	111¾
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	24¾	100	Erie R.	72¾
5,000	do	25	100	Bost. H. & E.	15
5,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	88¼	1000	Reading R.	96⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	200	Mich. Cen. R.	109
1,000	Erie 4th M.	92	200	M. S. & N. I. s30	79¾
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs.	109	300	do	79¾
2,000	Hudson R. 1st M.	102½	100	Ill. Central R.	128¾
[illegible]	Lack. & West. 1st	98	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾
5,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	70	200	do b10	82¾
10,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	94	128	Chi. Col. & Cin. R.	30
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	96	13	Chi. & N. W. R.	47
[illegible]	do	97¼	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	64
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	86¼	800	do	63¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	62½	200	do b10	63¾
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	52½	100	do b30	64
1,000	Mar. 1st. new	30	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	102½
50	Ocean Bank	104	400	do	102¾
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	103¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	95¼
15	Am. Ex. Bk.	110½	100	Mil. & St. P. R. b30	49¾
10	Bank of Commerce	116¾	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	62¼
50	Bank S. of N. Y.	105	78	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
50	Pacific Mail	140	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	96⅝
200	do	139¾	100	do	96⅝
[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	62¼	200	do	97
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69	100	do	97
			100	Canton Co.	42¾
			300	West. U. Tel.	31¾
			700	do	31½
			100	Adams Ex. Co.	68¾
			300	do	68½
			200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, C. '81	112¾	100	At. Mail s60	115
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¼	500	West. Union T.	31
			200	Boston W. P.	17
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	104¾	200	Adams Ex. Co.	69
			200	do	69¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105¼	300	Am. Ex. Co.	69¾
			500	Wells Fargo Ex.	49¼
4,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	106¼	25	U. S. Ex. Co.	69
			372	Mer. U. Ex.	30¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New Is.	107¼	20	do	30
			200	N. Y. Cen.	111¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107¾	600	Erie R. s10	71¾
			200	Reading R.	96⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	82¾
			100	Chi. & N. W. R. s30	47
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s30	63
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d ser.	105¼	100	do	63¾
			500	do	63
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62¼	100	do s30	62¾
7,000	Missouri 6s	94¼	25	do	63
1,000	O. & G. E. 1st	45	200	do	63
2,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	78	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102¾
100	Pacific Mail s60	138	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	95¼
100	do	137¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Pacific Mail c	141	300	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	79¾
300	do	141	100	do	79
100	do s30	139	100	do s10	79¾
100	do s15	140	100	do	79⅝
100	do b10	141	100	do	79½
200	West. U. Tel.	31¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128¾
200	N. Y. Cen.	111¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R. s3	47¾
100	do b10	112	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	95¼
300	Erie R.	72¾	100	do b10	95⅞
300	do s3	72¾	100	do s3	95¼
1200	do c	72¾	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b3	63¾
200	do	72¾	200	do b10	63
300	Reading R.	96⅝	500	do	63
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾	500	P., F. W. & Chi.	96⅝
300	Cleve. & Tol.	102¼	100	do s15	96⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex. s10	49	100	Pacific Mail	138
100	do	49¼	100	Erie R.	72¾
100	do s10	49¼	600	do	72¾
300	West. U. T.	31¾	400	do b3	72¾
100	do	31¾	400	do	72¾
100	do	31	1200	Reading R.	96⅝
200	do b10	31	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅝
100	do	30¾	300	do b3	79½
150	Adams Express	68¾	100	do	79
100	do	68¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	82¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	111¾	300	C., R. I. & P.	95¼
100	do	111¾	300	do	95¼
100	do b3	111¾	50	do	95
100	do	111¾	100	do	95⅛
100	do c	111¾	100	do s10	95⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	47¾
100	do s15	96⅝	800	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

10,000	O. & Miss. Cer. b3	24¾	100	Erie Railroad s3	72¾
1,000	do	24¾	200	Reading R. s3	96
100	Amer. Ex.	68¾	50	Mil. & St. Paul P.	62
100	Adams Ex. Co.	69	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79¾
100	do	68¾	400	Cl. & P.	82
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	70¾	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	95¼
100	Mer. U. Ex.	30¾	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	47¾
100	do	30¼	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	63½
[illegible]	do s3	30¾	400	P., F. W. & C.	96¾
[illegible]	Quicksilver	16	400	W. U. Tel.	31¾
100	Pacific Mail	137	100	N. Y. Cen. s3	111¾
100	do s10	135			

MONDAY, Nov. 11—A. M.

The trade of the past week was fairly active in General Merchandise, but again dull in Dry Goods. The Export movement of produce was quite large, the demand for both Cotton—of which the receipts were over 16,000 bales—and Breadstuffs and Provisions being on a liberal scale. The Customs paid into the Treasury were over two millions, but there was a large disbursement in Gold for November Interest, raising the supply of Cash Gold from the Treasury since the First of November about $8,500,000 over the Customs received. During the same time the accumulation of Gold in the Associated Banks is $6,655,000. There is a further decline of 2 ℘ cent. in the price of Gold since Saturday week, making altogether 5 ℘ cent. from the effect of the November Gold Interest. The efforts to resist this decline, in the Gold Room, have been somewhat persistent, though unsuccessful, based first upon the Roman question, which, at one moment, appeared to threaten the peace of Europe, and secondly, on the discussion of the public faith pledged to the payment of the United States 5-20s in Gold, when paid off at all. The reliance, upon this point, of the buyers of Gold rested for a few hours on Friday upon the report of a forthcoming letter from Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, but when this appeared on Saturday, and was found to amount to nothing more (if so much) than the repetition of this eccentric gentleman's often-expressed, and as often defeated, views in Congress against paying or recognizing, for principal or interest, any other lawful money than Greenbacks, the effect of his tedious and thrice-told story was found to have been discounted, and the market closed weak. It would not be difficult to prove from the Congressional record of February, 1862, when the first Legal-Tender notes were authorized, and the first 5-20 Loan created, with the whole Customs revenues, which were made payable *exclusively* in Gold, (less the $60,000,000 demand notes then out,) pledged for the payment of interest and the reduction and final payment of principal; and further, from the record of December, 1862, and January, 1863, when Mr. STEVENS again ventilated his exclusive paper theory and was voted down; and further, from the record of February, 1865, when, despairing of recording the settled faith and policy of the Government in regard to the previous Loans, he proposed to allow 8 ℘ cent. in Currency, in place of 6 ℘ cent. in Gold, on the new Consolidated Loan, (of March 3, 1865,) and was voted down two to one, and the principal as well as interest in Coin incorporated in the pending Act, that Mr. STEVENS *has never been in accord with Congress or the Treasury on this subject;* although at the periods referred to he was the acknowledged and dominant leader of the House of Representatives on all other important measures. But this trouble and space are wholly uncalled for by his present letter. We find nothing new or striking in his remarks, and less that is original or practical in his propositions. It is to his credit, in a qualified sense, perhaps, that he avows no purpose to press the payment of 5-20s in Greenbacks *before* they become due in 1882, or to avail of the five years' privilege of redemption by a sweeping or wholesale act of repudiation of the letter and spirit of the Loan Bill of Feb. 25, 1862, by calling in the whole amount at once and issuing a corresponding sum of Greenbacks. He would evidently treat this case, if at all, homœopathically, and administer only $4,000,000 per month, "so as to imperceptibly effect the currency;" and even this proposition he surrounds with so many contingencies, that it seems very doubtful, from the context, whether he is really a convert to the theory of Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON or not. His antecedents in Congress, however, and his present recognition of Mr. PENDLETON (though not by name) as "an able writer" on the Greenback confiscation of the 5-20s, make it reasonably certain that he might become, in time, no unwilling follower.

The market for Money was freely supplied through the week at 6@7 ℘ cent. The out of town movements of Currency (Greenbacks and National Bank Notes) are pretty equally balanced as between the receipts from the East and West, and the remittances to some of the Cotton ports of the South. But the Treasury Office here accumulated about $4,000,000 to its balances of last Monday, about one-half of which was in Greenbacks. The recent active demand for United States 10-40s has probably contributed, in part, to these balances, but not far in advance of the November disbursements for the public service. The remainder of the United States 10-40s of the first authorization of 1864, unsold on the First of the present month, was $28,176,650.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.
On deposits	$178,150,000	$178,560,000
Circulation	34,050,000	34,070,000
Total	$212,200,000	$212,630,000
25 per cent. would be	$53,050,000	$53,157,500
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	66,350,000	68,357,500
Excess	$13,300,000	$15,200,000

The Public Funds were not generally active through the week, and since Friday the market felt the absence of the usual daily Cable news. The 10-40s advanced 1¼@1½ ℘ cent., and the 5-20s of 1867 were again in large demand at the Treasury Office in conversion of the Second and Third Series of 7.30s.

The course of the Railway market of the week at the Stock Exchange was to firmness in prices, though wanting, most of the time, in real buoyancy. The Miscellaneous Share list fell off 5 ℘ cent. on Friday and Saturday on Pacific Mail, while advancing on nearly all the Express Stocks, new and old. The special Railway movements at the close of the week were in Erie, Northwest Common and Michigan Southern, the first of which continues to greatly perplex the Street, though the delay in the further upward demonstrations of the party controlling it is believed to have added largely to the *short* interest in the stock.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,102,722, against the total entries of $5,446,434 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,597,023, against $3,093,780 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $298,112, against $1,037,850 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,773,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 16,153 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,524.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Oct. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,862,388	Sept.	$20,681,540
February	25,494,290	Oct. 5	4,025,402
March	21,367,107	Oct. 12	4,131,550
April	25,361,563	Oct. 19	5,261,277
May	21,475,525	Oct. 26	2,617,864
June	20,478,305	Nov. 2	3,497,014
July	23,030,260	Nov. 9	5,102,722
Aug.	23,732,790		
Total since Jan. 1			$227,189,555
Against same date 1866			263,584,144
Decrease since Jan. 1			$36,394,589

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Oct. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	Sept.	$12,002,449
February	15,452,506	Oct. 1	3,330,168
March	20,475,226	Oct. 8	2,672,657
April	17,863,596	Oct. 15	3,134,082
May	13,303,545	Oct. 22	4,265,743
June	15,103,120	Oct. 29	4,946,163
July	14,098,861	Nov. 5	4,597,023
August	13,857,353		
Total since Jan. 1			$157,811,139
Against same date, 1866			164,136,389
Decrease since Jan. 1			$6,325,250
Gold, Nov. 9, 1867			139¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, Nov. 10, 1866			146⅞ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	Sept.	$2,201,989
February	2,124,161	Oct. 5	297,333
March	1,891,141	Oct. 12	473,478
April	2,261,283	Oct. 19	119,982
May	9,043,154	Oct. 26	214,696
June	6,734,272	Nov. 2	519,054
July	13,519,894	Nov. 9	298,112
August	1,714,598		
Total since Jan. 1			$43,948,853
Against same date 1866			57,001,554
Decrease since Jan. 1			$13,052,701

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,983,650
March	1,913,973	September	2,615,950
April	3,162,783	October	1,847,108
May	1,194,879	Nov. 1	516,887
June	2,782,316	Nov. 9	333,363
Total since Jan. 1			$25,302,796
Against same date 1866			37,175,953
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,873,157

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,820,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,882
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	8,634,697	May	16,303,316
June	8,940,113	June	1,287,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,305,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,086
September	11,967,825	September	2,718,959
October	9,082,926	October	187,357
Nov. 2	874,000	Nov. 2	8,352,600
Nov. 9	2,043,000	Nov. 9	2,724,000
Total	$105,722,466	Total	$54,540,681
To date, 1866	119,447,333	To date, 1866	44,021,710

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅝@138¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½@109¼
Consolidated 5-20s	107¼@107⅛
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105½@105¾
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	100¾@101¾
New-York Central	112¾@111⅝
New-York and Erie	72@70¾@72⅝@72¾
Rock Island	95¼@95¼
Michigan Southern	79⅝@79¾
Hudson River	125@125
Northwestern	47@47¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97⅝@97
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82@82¾
Reading	97@96⅝
Northwestern Preferred	65⅛@62⅝@63
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25@24¾
Cleveland and Toledo	104@102
Pacific Mail	142⅝@137
Western Union Telegraph	33¾@30¾@31
St. Paul Preferred	61@62

The early sales of Gold on Saturday were at 139¼@139½ ℘ cent., an advance of ¼@⅜ on the last price of Friday; but the market subsequently gave way to 139@138⅞@138¾@138⅝ ℘ cent., and later in the day recovered to 138⅞@138⅞ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold continues easy, and the amount in Bank, on the averages of the week, is about $3,850,000 higher than last Monday. The present amount held in Bank is $12,817,000. The Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury during the week amounts to $2,724,000; while the Gold Customs paid in amount to $2,043,000. The Currency balances (in Greenbacks, &c.,) in the Treasury Office have run up $4,180,000 since last Monday, while the Greenbacks in Bank have decreased $1,850,000. The Bank movement in Loans and Deposits will show, on Monday, very little variation from the previous statement; Loans half a million up; general Deposit line $350,000 lower.

The Money market for the week closed easy at 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers on Stock collateral, and 7@8 ℘ cent. on very prime Merchant paper. The Foreign Exchanges left off weak on the basis of 109½ on London, 60 days. The Public Funds a fraction weaker on the old 5-20s of 1862, and ¼@½ ℘ cent. higher on 10-40s. The Consolidated 5-20s of 1867, July and January, are firm at 107⅛@107¼ ℘ cent.

The Railway market was not so strong as on Friday, although opening at full rates early in the day. At and after the late Boards there was some disposition to bear Erie and the Western Roads, but by no large offers to sell. The Steamships broke down 4@4½ ℘ cent. on Pacific Mail, and the latest cash quotation was not over 137@138 ℘ cent. The Express Stocks, on the contrary, were all in demand, and Merchants' Union rose to 30⅞ for $35 paid, and Adams sold at 69¼ ℘ cent. Western Telegraph ¾ ℘ cent. lower than on Friday. The State Bonds continued firm on Tennessees, Missouris and North Carolinas.

After the last Boards broke up the following quotations were made on the Street between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. The Railway market closed with some firmness, and the Express Stocks advanced to 70 ℘ cent. for Adams.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	101¾	Missouris	94¼	94¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108¾	108¾	Cantons	47¾	47¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107¼	N. West Pref.	63	63
N. Y. Central	111¾	111¾	Rock Island	95¼	95¼
Erie	72	72¾	Fort Wayne	97	97
Hudson	125	125	W. U. Telegraph	31	31
Reading	96⅝	96½	St. Paul Pref.	62	62
Mich. Southern	79	79	Pacific Mail	141¾	137¼
Pittsburgh	82	82	American Gold	139⅝	139⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	62½	62½	Bills on London	109½	109½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	140	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	107
6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	111¾	5 ℘ ct. reg., 1871	116
500 & 1,000, 1881	112½	5 ℘ cent., coup, 1871	119
5-20 registered, 1862	104½	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	108¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	108¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	111¾
5-20 500 & 1,000 1864	105¼	End. coupons, 1874	108½
5-20 reg., 1865	104½	10-40 registered	100⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	106¼	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. s.	107¼	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	107¼	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½
N. Y. B'y loan	107¼	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln.	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	65¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee new bds	62½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup	40
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	Virginia 6s, n. b.	38
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	94½
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	126	Metropolitan	130
Manhattan	130	Market	116
America	141	Nassau	104
Tradesmen's	130	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	152	Corn Exchange	120
National	107½	Continental	106
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	140
State of New-York	105	Commonwealth	108½
Commerce	116	New-York County	140
Ocean	103	Manuf's & Merchants	106
American Exchange	110	Central National	103½
Bank of North Am'a	108	Fourth National	105
Hanover	109½	Ninth National	108½
Irving	106	Oriental Bank	130½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88¾	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	112	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	88
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	102	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	66¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	98¾	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	91
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91½	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	96
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	102¾	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Gal. & Chi. extended	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	98	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	93¾
Harlem 2d M., 1868	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	101	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	117¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	77	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Chic. & N. W. ex. bds.	82¾	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88¾
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Lack. & West'n bds.	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mtge.	63

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	12,344	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	613	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	773	Cut Meats, pkgs.	15
Wheat, bushels	68,195	Lard, pkgs.	50
Corn, bushels	28,454	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	559
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	303
Oats, bushels	14,420	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Are quite heavy, and quoted down to $9 37@$9 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 37 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock 591 bbls., the largest for some time past.

COFFEE—A firm though quiet market is noted for all kinds. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been generally held firmly, but in the absence of later Cable news than that published in the morning papers, export buyers have been less disposed to operate, and the aggregate of actual transactions has been much lighter than yesterday, at a shade less buoyant prices. The available supply of desirable grades is quite limited, the receipts for the week, though liberal, having fallen short of the sales. Middling grades are quoted at 18½c.@20½c. as extremes, chiefly on the basis of 19c. for Uplands, ℘ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 2,250 bales, against receipts of 2,015 bales. The week's receipts have been 16,153 bales; sales and resales, 19,100 bales; exports, 7,850 bales; estimated stock at the close, 28,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWELL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been irregular—opening on Saturday at the closing prices of last week, it declined under the Liverpool advices of Tuesday 1c. ℘ lb., and under the improved Liverpool advices of Wednesday it recovered the decline and closes very firm at our quotations. The sales for the week have been 18,220 bales, including 3,872 to spinners, 12,833 to exporters, and 1,515 to speculators. Cottons to arrive have been in less demand, and the sales have been mostly of cotton on dock or in store, all wanted for immediate shipment. The decline in gold and the high rates and scarcity of freights still check exports. Freights by steam ⅜d. and by sail ¼d.@5-16d. The receipts at the ports for this week show about 70,000 bales, against 56,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The Dry Goods market shows no improvement, and manufacturers are very generally working short time."

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	16,153
Receipts last week	14,569
Receipts preceding week	11,923
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	80,525
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	518,888
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	33,260
Exports since Jan. 1	382,500
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	28,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	188,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	57,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	128,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day, and generally 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$9; very poor to good extra State, at $9 30@$10, chiefly at $9 90@$10 for straight lots; good to choice extra State at $10@$10 25; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90@$9 00
Extra State	9 30@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 10@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 25@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 75

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $9 75@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues heavy at $6 50 for City, $6 50@$6 70 for Jersey, $6 60@$6 70 for Western, and $7 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 400 bbls. and sacks at $11 75@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at $9 75@$4 25, as extremes, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat seemed more eager to realize to-day, but buyers held on until toward the close of the regular business hours, when a concession of about 2c. a bushel was made, inducing quite a lively call for Spring, particularly fair No. 2 and straight No. 1, which latter was much more freely purchased than for some days past. Exporters were the principal buyers. There was also some inquiry from speculative sources. Millers were purchasing somewhat reservedly. Winter Wheat was wholly neglected. Sales have been reported since our last of 128,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 22@$2 23, nearly all at $2 23; No. 2 Spring at $2 17½@$2 20, the latter rate for very choice; No. 3 Spring at $2 13 ℘ bushel. Corn improved a little in price, but was not very active, and at the close there was less buoyancy in the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,500 bushels, at $1 37@$1 38, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 37½ for prime, and $1 33@1 36½ for unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been neglected to-day. There were sellers of Western at $1 60; but no buyers appeared. State was dull at $1 65@$1 68 ℘ bushel. Barley has been in demand and buoyant. Sales 16,500 bushels Canada West, part fair ordinary, at $1 55, and the balance of very choice quality at an extreme price, which we have been requested not to print. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been in very moderate demand, but quoted a trifle firmer. Western ranged from 77c.@78c.; the inside price for a load "to be taken out to-day." At the close there were free sellers at 78c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at 78c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 55 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at steady prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths 10c.@50c., and Foreign 40c.@65c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ℘ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℘ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 51,481 hides; sales 71,944 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 12,500 Buenos Ayres, 23@27 lbs., 20½c.@21c., gold, usual selection; 13,000 Montevideo, 22@24 lbs., 19½c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Entre Rios, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,244 Corrientes, 23½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,200 California, 22 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Rio Grande, 25 lbs., private terms; 19,000 Orinoco, 17½@22½ lbs., part 19c., gold, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 29½ lbs., private terms; 1,000 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 630 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 58 lbs., private terms; 7,400 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 56@58 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Para, 48 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Texas, to arrive, 60 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 75 lbs., 12½c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 4,500 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' hands: 152,000 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 50,000,) 1,000 Wet Salted Hides, and 150 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 120,000 Buenos Ayres, &c.; 9,000 Montevideo, &c.; 7,000 Rio Grande, 5,000 Orinoco, 4,000 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 1,200 California, 3,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,700 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,000 Texas and New-Orleans, 5,600 African Kips, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HALL & Co. notice thus: Hemlock Sole continues quiet, and sales are hard to effect. Buyers, in view of the decline in Hides, hold off in hopes of still lower figures. Though we make no change in our quotations of last week, prices have still a downward tendency. Several lots of Orinoco have been shipped to Europe for owner's account. Receipts for the week foot up about 39,000 Sides, leaving the stock slightly increased. Oak Sole remains dull. There is some demand for Rough. We now quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@56c. ℘ gallon; do. 47c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 20@$2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand and held more confidently. We quote at 19½c.@20c. for Crude; 13c.@13½c. for Crude, in bulk; 28c.@31½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 48c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PEAS—Sales, 14,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 40 ℘ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a very moderate business. Sales were reported of 2,350 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$20 87 for Western Mess, closing at $20 75 cash, and $19 50@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable all the balance of the year, seller's option, at $20 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quite heavy at 8½c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 110 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand, chiefly for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 800 boxes, including Cumberland Cut at 11½c., deliverable in November, and 10½c., deliverable from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15. Lard is unchanged; sales have been reported since our last of 615 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c.—the latter an extreme price—℘ lb. Beef is less active at $15@$19 for Plain Mess; $19@$22 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 265 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams are heavy and quoted down to $24 50@$27; sales, 170 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese has been inactive at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.	
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43	@45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40	@43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39	@42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39	@42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38	@39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38	@39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42	@45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38	@40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38	@39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40	@50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14	@17
Canada	25	@33
CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½	@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12	@13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8	@11

SKINS—Have been very dull generally, and quite nominal in price.

SUGARS—Have been held firmly, but have been rather less sought after. Sales since our last, 810 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 72,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been less active to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 14,000 bushels Grain, by sail, on private terms. For London, 100 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 8s. ℘ tierce; 600 bags Seed, by do., at 55s ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Peas at 10½d., and a full cargo of Grain at 10d. ℘ bushel. For Lisbon, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 8s. ℘ quarter, in bulk.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BOOK, STATIONery and fancy goods store; must be experienced in the business, of good personal appearance and address, willing and faithful in the discharge of his duties. Such will please apply, stating age, salary expected and references, to A. L. & CO., Post-office.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS AT THE OFFICE of the *Journal of Commerce*, No. 76 Beaver-st.; permanent situations, at $25 for weekly hands and 52c. for piece work; no members of the Typographical Union will be employed.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, where a kitchen maid is kept, a cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply, with City reference, to Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework: must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner Sheriff, in the medicine store.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY an Englishman as waiter; good wages given to one that thoroughly understands his business. Apply, with reference, at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS FOR a small private family; good wages will be given to one that understands her business. Apply, with reference, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY at No. 29 East 20th-st., this morning, from 10 until 11 o'clock. She must have best City references.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER MALE OR FEmale, to canvass New-York City or the country in order to obtain subscribers for some exquisite works of art. They are religious in their character, and of the highest excellence in their design and execution, and will find sale among the most refined and cultivated classes of society. None but persons of genteel address and intelligence need apply. Terms very liberal. Address Mrs. J. A. OERTEL, No. 19 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

TWENTY-SIX QUICK AND EXPERIENCED carpenters can have immediate employment in Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, the 11th inst., on a large frame building; all things ready. Apply to I. S. JACQUETH, Builder, Tremont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against SPRINGMEYER BROS., Cabinet and Coffin Manufacturers, of the City of New-York, are hereby required to present such claims for payment to the undersigned at No. 122 Broadway, and all persons indebted to said firm are required to pay the same at the same place without delay.

THOMAS PEARSON, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 129 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17. REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils this week for tuition in writing and accounts. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY. HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 937 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st. Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY. English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av. WHITE & LANPHER, Principals. N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y. MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

REV. J. B. TYNG'S SCHOOL For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st. Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher in English, music or French, as an equivalent for board in a private family. Address X. A. X., Station D.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH. Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 68 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL tutor, with the highest references, now engaged with families of the best standing, has a few hours for pupils in English, classics and mathematics. Young men prepared for business or college. Address A. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE English branches, at their residences, or young ladies to read history and literature. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

LESSONS GIVEN BY A LADY, WITH the best references, in French, Swedish, music, drawing, painting and writing; private, at home or at the pupil's residence. No. 8 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING, PASTEL and drawing, by a lady artist. Cards and reference to E. Dechaux, No. 894 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF HERBERT & CO., Jersey City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILBUR F. HERBERT.
JOHN T. DAVIS.
R. CHARLTON MITCHELL.

The name of the firm will be signed in liquidation by R. CHARLTON MITCHELL or W. F. HERBERT.

Dated JERSEY CITY, Nov. 4, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A MAN TO TAKE THE WHOLEsale Agency for California and the Pacific States, and supply sub-agents in every county with LLOYD'S GREAT DOUBLE REVOLVING MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land. Each map is 20 square feet, with ribbon binding and double-faced rollers; cost $100,000 and three years' labor; price only $4, worth $50; a small capital will do to start with. Also, a man to open an office in Chicago for the Western States, New-Orleans for the Southern States; also in Cuba, South America, Canada and Europe. $10 a copy can be got for this map. Send for circulars, terms, &c.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

$10,000.—A MANUFACTURING JEWELER, with the above amount already invested in the business, wishes a practical man, or salesman, with equal amount in cash, as partner. The opportunity is a very excellent one, and a fair offer will be made with the right kind of a man. Address R. S., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM-TELEGRAPH.—Patent for California and several other States is for sale. For full particulars, and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the Office, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESSES, COOKS, HOUSEWORKERS, NURSES, CHAMBERMAIDS, &c., &c., PROTESTANTS, GERMANS AND OTHERS. EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED, AND WITHOUT CHARGE, UNTIL SUITED. LARGE OFFICE, NO. 506 6TH-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A LARGE NUMber of respectable and competent young women in each and every station of household work. Employers please notice they can be supplied without delay with American, English, Scotch, Welsh, German, French, Irish, Protestants and others; good situations more of an object than high wages, for the Winter, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Agency, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress; would do chamberwork; would go in the country; has reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., for two days, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to take care of children and assist in sewing in a small private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference, and been in the country since May last. Applicant will answer a reply addressed to W. H., Box No. 1,260 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 East 21st-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as first-class waitress; the other as chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; have four years and six months' City references from their last place. Can be seen at No. 459 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, economical and respectful servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook. Best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 203 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; five years' City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., millinery store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WOMEN, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; can do first-class sewing, or would do general housework for a small private family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' City reference from her last place, and has lived with the best families. Apply at No. 42 East 22d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Call at or address No. 303 East 20th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to obtain situations for two excellent girls, with the best of reference: one as Protestant cook, and one as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 32 West 14th-st., on Monday.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or lady's maid and plain sewing; understands dressing hair, &c.; good testimonials. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for excellent servants, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., City and country.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART COLORED WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework for a small family; has the best of City references. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st. No charge till suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A STRONG AND WILLING girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply in the office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—BY A MEAT AND PASTRY COOK who understands preparing desserts of all kinds, game, soups, &c. &c., a situation; would assist with the washing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, who understands French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as seamstress and to mind a grown child; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 177 Lexington-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress and nurse, or chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 406 3d-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 688 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook, the other as laundress; have four years' City references from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., rear, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own residence; ladies' or gentlemen's; can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 190 West 17th-st., rear building, Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, as laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 435 2d-av., first door below 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, lately landed in the City, as washer and ironer and general houseworker, or as child's nurse. Apply at No. 339 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for an excellent nurse; she is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth. For particulars apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference given; call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to do general housework, or to cook and wash and iron. Apply to No. 97 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of American cookery; best of City reference. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 28th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a reliable English Protestant woman who has lived with her two years, and whom she can recommend as a competent person to take the charge of children. Apply for two days at No. 35 West 22d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has long experience in driving; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; will give the best City references. Address for three days J. B., Box No. 710 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND HIS wife; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as good family cook; no incumbrances; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 West 19th-st., in the carriage factory, or a note addressed COACHMAN, to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; the best of reference given. Address D. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant, single, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of City reference given. Call or address J. JOHNSON, at private stable No. 41 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; can produce satisfactory references. Call or address R. P., in private stable, No. 156 East 30th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR footman; can clean and arrange; understands his business in all its branches; has the best City and old country references. Address D. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a confident young man, or as groom and coachman; best City references; competent and willing. Apply or address No. 26 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or groom in a private stable; the best of reference given. Call at J. F. CADDOCK'S saddlers' store, No. 348 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN ANY capacity; has the best of City references. Address G. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; highly satisfactory reference from present and last employer given; no objections to the country. Call or address for two days R. L., No. 69 West 18th-st., private stables.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and farmer, who is a practical hand at raising and forcing all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hothouse plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, the care and milking of cows; is fit to take charge of any gentleman's place; is 20 years in this country; can produce a good recommendation from his last employer. Can be seen at Mr. Griffing's seed-store, Nos. 58 and 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober single man, late of Scotland; knows his business thoroughly; understands the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; understands steam and hot-air furnace; is willing to make himself generally useful; unexceptionable City reference. Address P. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who understands the care and cultivation of green and hothouse plants, likewise the grapery; is about leaving his present employment; has got good reference. Address for two weeks, G. W., care of W. B. Comstock, East Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUAtion for his coachman; he is a single man, trustworthy and competent; has a thorough knowledge of the City; leaving on account of his present employer going to Europe. Can be seen at the stable, No. 96 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant man as coachman and groom; has long experience in England and this country; understands everything about a gentleman's house; the highest City reference given. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., or address H. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; has been at the business all his life; is a good clipper and singer; is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good hand at milk and butter; the best of references. Address M. C. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHman and wife, (Protestants;) the man as coachman or waiter in a hotel; the woman as cook, or to cook, wash and iron; both are used to hotel business; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman or farmer; truly understands his business and is a good milker; understands all work about a gentleman's place; will make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as gardener; married; no children; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables in general; good reference. Address M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a middle-aged Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; can clip well if required, and well recommended; Staten Island preferred. Address T. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 17 YEARS old, remaining with his parents, to find a situation to learn a trade; he speaks French and English, and can give good references. Address Mr. MAURICE, No. 108 Avenue B., near 7th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY temperate man just from the country, as groom in a livery stable, who thoroughly understands his business; references given. Address J. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a steady, sober young man; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from last employers, and can be recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his profession; also gardening, if required; will be found willing and obliging; reference will certify. Address J. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands plain gardening; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Call or address J. S., No. 50 4th-av., saddler-store.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; he is willing and obliging, and can take care of a small garden if required, and milk. Address J. S. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For laying crosswalks at the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fifth streets.

2d.—For paving with stone blocks Fifty-ninth-street from Fifth to Eighth avenues.

3d.—For paving with stone blocks Twelfth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

4th.—For building basin on southwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

5th.—For building basin on the northwest corner of Lewis and Fourth streets.

6th.—For building basin on the southeast corner of Fletcher and Pearl streets.

7th.—For laying crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at Tenth-avenue, Broadway, Eleventh-avenue and Twelfth-avenue.

8th.—For paving with stone blocks Second-avenue, from Houston to Fourteenth streets.

9th.—For flagging Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, west side.

10th.—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks in Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

11th.—For flagging sidewalks in front of numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Tenth-avenue.

12th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

13th.—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—For building sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from sewer in Eighth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue to sewer in Fifty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—Both sides of Forty-fourth-street and the southerly side of Forty-fifth-street, from Seventh-avenue to the extent of half the block west of Seventh-avenue; also the westerly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth streets; also the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of Seventh-avenue from Forty-second to Forty-third streets.

2d.—Both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to a point half way between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Fifty-ninth-street.

3d.—Both sides of Twelfth-street from Fourth the Fifth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Twelfth-street.

4th.—The southerly side of Fourth-street between Lewis-street and Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Third to Fourth streets.

5th.—The northerly side of Fourth-street, from Lewis-street to Avenue D; also the westerly side of Lewis, and the easterly side of Avenue D, from Fourth to Fifth streets.

6th.—The southerly side of Fletcher-street, from Pearl-street to a point distant 130 feet easterly therefrom.

7th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth avenues; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues, to the extent of half the block from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, and both sides of Lawrence-street, from Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

8th.—Both sides of Second-avenue from Houston-street to a point distant half the block between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; also both sides of Orystie-street to a point half the block south of Houston-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Second-avenue.

9th.—The westerly side of Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street.

10th.—Both sides of Seventy-fourth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and the westerly side of First-avenue and the easterly side of Second-avenue to the extent of half the block from Seventy-fourth-street.

11th.—Two lots known as Nos. 428 and 430 Tenth-avenue.

12th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, known as Ward Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

13th.—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

14th.—Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue, and also from Third to Eighth-avenue.

15th.—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street from Eighth to Eleventh avenues; also both sides of Eleventh-avenue from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets; also both sides of Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets from Tenth to Eleventh avenues; also the southerly side of Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Nov. 5, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES M. LAIRD, bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest to appear on Nov. 29, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the chambers of said District Court, before JOHN FITCH, Register in Bankruptcy in said District, at his office, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before said Register in Bankruptcy at the same time and place above mentioned.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

D. C. BROWN, Attorney, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY S. LANSING, bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry S. Lansing, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York City, Nov. 9, 1867.

FRANCIS O. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st. and Irving-place. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SELECTIONS FROM DIE CARLSSCHUELER, LOVE AND INTRIGUE, DON CARLOS, &c. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by the Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters including Messrs. J. H. Clark, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard, Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Miss Blanche Chapman.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, GREEN BUSHES; OR, IRELAND AND AMERICA. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 15th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

STUDIO BUILDINGS, No. 51 West 10th-st. THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock. Exhibition of PAGE'S PAINTINGS.

NO. 813 BROADWAY. THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, MARBLE PORTRAIT STATUE of EDWIN FORREST.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

We are indebted to Dr. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Surgeon of the steamship *Marmion*, which arrived at this port yesterday, for interesting particulars of the tornado at St. Thomas. The *Marmion* arrived off St. Thomas at midnight on the 29th, but did not run in until the morning of the 30th, on account of the absence of the lights. On entering, it was found that the harbor had been visited the day previous with the most terrific hurricane ever known there, and every vessel in port was badly damaged, and many of them sunk; the lighthouse was destroyed, and most of the houses on shore more or less damaged. Although the *Marmion* was but ninety miles from the port at noon on the 29th, she experienced nothing more than a stiff breeze.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Saturday, the full Bench decided to sustain the order of Judge FISHER suspending Mr. BRADLEY as a practitioner at the Bar. Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER made an argument in behalf of Mr. BRADLEY, after which the decision was rendered by Chief-Justice CARTTER, who said that although the duty of suspending a member of the Bar was a painful one, it was necessary to sustain the dignity of the Court and punish Mr. BRADLEY for his contempt. It will be remembered that the original difficulty between Judge FISHER and Mr. BRADLEY occurred at the Surratt trial.

Destructive fires occurred Saturday and yesterday in Chicago, Ill. The Brighton House was destroyed, its proprietors sustaining a loss of $15,000 to $20,000, and an entire block of structures, located between Wells and Lasalle streets, and comprising ten buildings, was burned down. The loss by the latter conflagration is estimated at $70,000. Early yesterday morning a boiler explosion occurred in a flouring mill in Canal-street; the building and its contents, valued at $75,600, were soon fired and entirely consumed. The engineer employed in the mill is reported missing.

A memorial of the people of North Montana will be presented to Congress, asking for $150,000 for opening a wagon road from Cabinet Landing, on the Columbia River, to Pende Oreille River, for the want of which the entire northern portion of the Territory is practically cut off from communication with the Columbia and the coast.

An ex-rebel soldier of a South Carolina regiment was arrested at Knoxville on Saturday, while offering for sale $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry marked with the names of "Hampton" and "Preston." The prisoner claims to have found the articles during the war buried with other jewelry.

The preliminaries of the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee have been completed. The meeting will be held on the 13th and 14th instant, and Gen. SHERMAN is announced to speak at the banquet. Gen. GRANT is expected to be present.

Encouraged by their partial success in Kansas, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and the advocates of female suffrage are about to proceed on a lecturing tour throughout the Eastern and Northern States.

JOHN CULP, who is implicated in the murder of WM. RIDDLE, committed in Philadelphia in May last, has been apprehended in Maryland.

The Board of Health of New-Orleans has discontinued the daily issue of mortuary bulletins.

LOCAL.

The members of the American Jockey Club had an extra day's racing Saturday at Jerome Park, the attendance being exclusively confined to members and their families. The first race was a sweepstakes for horses regularly backed during the preceding six months, and ridden by members of the Club, three-quarters of a mile. There were six horses started, and the race was won by J. F. PURDY's ch. h. *Rocks*, ridden by C. LIVINGSTON, beating *Freeland*, (second), *Ada*, *Lily Fairfax* and *Cricket*. Time, 1:26¾. The match between Mr. JEROME's *Redwing* and Mr. CONSTABLE's *Raquette* (formerly called *Number Three*) for $4,000, one mile, weight for age, was won by *Raquette* by a short head in 1:48¾. A post match, gentlemen riders, catch weights, between Mr. JEROME's ch. f. *Enchantress* and Mr. PURDY's *Rocks*, was won cleverly by the latter in 2:23¾.

The American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance held a public meeting last evening in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE presided, and Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., described the action of the Amsterdam Conference of August last. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Drs. PHILIP SCHAFF, J. COTTON SMITH and J. P. THOMPSON.

A burglar in the act of stealing dyestuffs from a chemical factory in Williamsburgh, Saturday, was shot by the officer on watch for him. He was wounded in the shoulder and wrist, arrested and taken to prison. He is said to have entered the place ten times previously, and to have stolen over $1,000 worth in all.

The corner-stone of a new church, to be erected by the Order of Dominican Fathers—the first church of the Order erected in this City—was laid yesterday with imposing ceremonies in Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY participated in the ceremonies and delivered an address.

Saturday the counsel engaged in the proceedings relative to the investigation of the *Dean Richmond* disaster, submitted their briefs of the testimony to the official Inspectors; also made arguments expressive of their views of the case. It is understood that the Inspectors will render a decision in the matter next week.

The Tammany Democrats, Saturday evening, in Convention, nominated Mayor HOFFMAN for reëlection to the position he now holds. The nominee made a speech, in which he made attacks upon the various Commissions of the City, and denounced them as encroachments upon the rights of the citizens.

Saturday evening the Union Republicans held a meeting at their headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, and passed a resolution favoring the call of nominating Conventions, having in view the election of City officers to be voted for next month.

Mrs. LUCRETIA FOSS, who was arrested Saturday, charged with presenting a forged check for $200 to the Second National Bank of Jersey City, was yesterday held to bail by Justice LEDWITH at the Jefferson Market Police Court. She declares that she is the victim of a strange mistake.

SYLVESTER QUILLER, the colored man who is to be executed next Thursday at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of GEORGE FURMAN, (also colored) at Westfield, N. J., on the 8th of June last, professes to be penitent, and seems to await his fate with some degree of calmness.

There were forty-four cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday. Ten of these were charges of illegal voting. In one only a conviction was obtained, the attempting voter being sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

Rev. Dr. DIX preached at St. Luke's Chapel last evening. His subject was thus announced: "The laws of the Episcopal Church, and her highest interest forbid Non-Episcopal Ministrations within her Fold."

Last evening, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON preached a discourse at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the subject of the "Greek Church and its Relations to the Future of Christianity."

The number of deaths in the City, during the week ending Nov. 9, was 367, being the same as during the preceding week.

Flour was heavy and lower on Saturday. Wheat was also cheaper but in fair request toward the close. Corn, Oats and Barley were firmer, but not active. Mess Pork was dull, and quoted off 25c. ⅌ bbl. Cotton was in less request and rather easier for buyers, though not, as a rule, quotably lower. The freight engagements were less extensive, with 517 vessels of all classes in port.

The Coming City Election—Who Shall be Mayor?

Out of about 110,000 votes cast in this city last week, the Republicans cast 25,000. The remaining 85,000 were very nearly equally divided between the two wings of the Democratic Party. One of these parties has nominated Mayor HOFFMAN for reëlection; the other has nominated FERNANDO WOOD. The Republicans, therefore, have it in their power to decide, *which of these two men shall be Mayor for the next two years*;—and that is all they can do. No hope can be indulged of running in a candidate of their own, between the two opposing candidates, since either of these two will beat the Republicans by 20,000 votes. The power of the Republicans to elect a Republican Mayor, either by strength or strategy, is utterly gone. Possibly at some future day they may regain it, but for the present they can indulge no such hope.

But they retain in their hands a power which, if rightly used, may be made of great service to the public. If they cannot elect a Mayor of their own, they can decide between the two candidates of their opponents. They can determine which of the two men named shall be at the head of the City Government—for one of those two will certainly be elected. There is a small movement on foot to nominate a third Democratic candidate, but it is in the interest of WOOD, and is intended simply to draw off votes from HOFFMAN. It will not amount to much; but whatever it does amount to, WOOD will have the benefit of.

Some Republicans may think it very important to have a candidate of their own in order to "keep up their organization." This seems to be the opinion of the Committee over which that sagacious political leader, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, very properly presides, and which adopted on Saturday evening the following resolution:

Resolved, That this General Committee, *being the only duly authorised exponent of the sentiment of the Union Republicans of the City of New York*, it is expected and required of them at the nominating Conventions that they will place before the people for their support for the ensuing election such candidates only as are of undoubted integrity and *unqualified supporters of the platform adopted by the late Union Republican State Convention.*

The result of the recent election in this City is due very largely to the action of this same Committee,—and their claim to the confidence of the party may be measured from that circumstance. It is to be said of them, however, that they are perfectly consistent; they adhere unyieldingly to their fundamental principle, which is to make the party in the City a "close Corporation,"—the closer the better, and, of course, the smaller the closer. If their lead is followed a little longer, the party will be quite small enough to suit even themselves. They have whittled it down in two years from 35,000 to 25,000; if their advice is taken now the December election will bring it down to about 15,000. This is what they call keeping up the organization,—which means simply keeping themselves in office.

We see no way in which the Republican Party can gain anything whatever, either in strength, reputation, organization or future prospects, by running a candidate of their own for Mayor this Fall. The members of the party are also inhabitants of this City; most of them have substantial interests here, which are to be affected by its government. It cannot be a matter of indifference to them whether we have a good City Government or a bad one,—whether we have for Mayor a man who will consult the public welfare, or one who will sacrifice at any moment any public interest which he can sell for his own. We indulge in no Utopian dreams,—no fond illusions on this subject. We do not pretend that Mayor HOFFMAN is precisely such a Mayor as the Republicans, acting either as citizens or partisans, would put in office if they had the power to elect a Mayor. But we run no risk at all events in saying, that every honest citizen,—every man who values character, who has any lingering respect for personal honor and integrity—will prefer to see *him* at the head of the City Government rather than FERNANDO WOOD.

There are partisans, we are aware, who take the opposite view of this matter, and who say that, inasmuch as the Democrats have the responsibility, the worse the man they elect, the better for the Republicans, as they will have the advantage of the odium and profligacy of the Administration. We have no disposition to argue the question on such a basis. It assumes that *party* interests are far more important than the interests of the City; that the latter may very well be sacrificed if the former can thereby be promoted. Those of the Republican Party whom we address, have had grounds enough in the past for properly appreciating the weight of such arguments as this.

During the State canvass, FERNANDO WOOD nominated himself for Mayor, and commenced a very active, animated and confident crusade on his own behalf. The *Tribune* reported one of his speeches, from which we quote the following extract:

"But there is another election to come off after the one in November. He wished to say a few words about that. He came along the street that night and saw his own name on a transparency in front of that building. He found that this was a Fernando Wood Club. He had not asked them to put his name there. He had not advised the formation of the Club. He had not organized it. He had attended one of their meetings. He had known the man whose name appeared there. He had known him a long time, and knew him to be a very good fellow. *He knew also that he would be the next Mayor of New-York. He had not sought the office. He did not want it.* He could gain no additional honor by receiving the office again, after having been elected and reëlected, and reëlected again and again, by the free, independent choice of the people of New-York; *but he felt that he had a duty to perform to his fellow-citizens who had so often honored him, in rescuing them from the outrageous misrule to which they were now subjected.* As a citizen and a property-holder also, he had an interest in returning the Government of this City to an honest and economical basis. *As Mayor of the City, he had fought with every means in his power the first attempt of the Legislature to take away the liberties of the City when they forced upon its citizens a Board of Police Commissioners foreign to the City.* He did not say at that time that there were no legal means of preventing such usurpation. He believed that any one who would accept the responsible position of head of the City Government should be prepared to risk life, liberty and property in defence of the rights of the people of New-York. *As a self-nominated candidate, he came before them upon his own merits.* He had no powerful and wealthy organization, with hundreds of offices in its gift, to sustain him. *If elected, they must take him as he was.* They had his previous record and on that he stood. He expected to be assailed with calumny, slanders and lies, the only weapons which his enemies could bring against him. Every old threadbare slander which had ever been pronounced against him, would be raked up and promulgated against him. He expected this. *He gave notice in advance that he should not attempt to refute them. He expected to be charged with arson, burglary, rape and murder, perhaps. He should not gainsay them. He should only reply that they had not found out half. He wanted it clearly understood that he admitted all they could say in advance.* He understood that it would be charged against him that he had been the first to close up the liquor shops on Sunday. *If this was true, he could only reply that, when elected, as he should be, he would be the first to throw them open again.* MARTIN VAN BUREN had said to him, shortly before his death, that he had only found out after he was out of office, how to get along with the American people. Said he, 'The American people will forgive anything in a public officer, except cowardice.' '*Whatever else may be charged against me,*' said the speaker, '*no man can accuse me of that.*' He had been abused and villified and held responsible for the enormous expenditures of the city in 1856, when they amounted to $6,000,000. Now the expenses of the city were $21,000,000. Was it not better to have *one bad man* at $6,000,000, than any number of honest men at $21,000,000."

Mr. WOOD claims in all this no more than is fairly his due. He *is* a bold man. In a political canvass, at all events,—in professing and promising anything and everything likely to promote his own advancement, he is no coward. Nothing has ever yet been brought up so flagrant, so audacious or so infamous that he dare not accept it. Nothing will stand in the way of his vindicating what he calls "the rights of the City"—by which he means the right of universal license and lawlessness. The arguments he uses show at once the class of people on which he relies for support. His first pledge is to *throw open all the liquor shops on Sunday*,—without regard to law, public order, or the wishes, interests and comfort of the great body of the people.

This is to be the key-note of Mayor WOOD's canvass. This is the temper and character of Mayor WOOD himself. His reëlection depends mainly, if not entirely, on the action of the Republican Party.

Repudiation and Inflation—A Question that Must be Met.

On the debt and greenback question, neither Republicans nor Democrats are privileged to throw stones. There are prominent men in both parties who advocate a breach of faith with the national creditor. If Mr. PENDLETON led the way he was followed so closely by Gen. BUTLER, that the party disgrace is about equally divided. Both, too, may boast of followers. Mr. PENDLETON is sustained by almost the entire Democratic Party West of the Alleghanies, and Gen. BUTLER has for a coadjutor no less distinguished a person than Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. The question is therefore removed from the range of partisanship, since neither Republican nor Democrat can decently use repudiation as a party cry.

A certain degree of difference exists between Messrs. PENDLETON and BUTLER. The former brings forward the question as one of relief. His aim is to lighten the taxation of the country to the extent of the interest on the Government bonds, and at the same time to counteract the effects of currency contraction by a renewal of inflation. He proposes to terminate taxation on account of the debt by paying off the debt, for which purpose he would issue two thousand millions of legal tender paper. The question of credit arises in his case incidentally. The measures we refer to he advocates as features of a policy adapted to the requirements of the country, and he refers to the letter of the bonds only to show that in his judgment they present no insuperable obstacle. Gen. BUTLER, on the other hand, deals with the question as one of legal construction. He holds that the country has not covenanted specifically to pay in gold, and may, therefore, pay with paper, leaving altogether out of sight the effect of his interpretation upon the volume of currency.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS does not stop at this point. He plants himself squarely on the Pendleton platform. He calls for relief from the taxation entailed by the bonds and from the contraction carried on by the Treasury under the law. And what he deems it expedient to do he insists may be done without injustice to the bondholders. He would, therefore, discharge the debt as quickly as possible, and would issue the amount of paper necessary to attain that end.

In the shape which Gen. BUTLER gives to the question, it scarcely demands discussion. The fallacies of his argument and its incompatibility with national good faith have received all the notice they require; for his interpretation of the bond and the law has not necessarily any practical bearing upon the course of the Government. If the payment of the bonds were now imperative—if they had reached maturity and must be met with coin or currency—the employment of one or the other might be a matter of legitimate debate. But no obligation of this nature exists. The bonds have not matured. The Government is not called upon to pay them off. And by adhering to the present policy of Mr. MCCULLOCH, we may hope that the whole subject will be settled prior to the maturity of the debt by the resumption of specie payments. There is no object in discussing the terms of the bonds when there is a prospect of being able to pay in paper as good as gold before they become due.

The STEVENS-PENDLETON plan does not admit of the same easy treatment. It is immediately dangerous, because appealing to the selfishness of that large portion of the community who chafe under the oppressiveness of taxation. By one stroke it proposes to largely reduce taxation, and so to benefit struggling industry and depressed trade. By another, it seeks to revive the speculative activity of the war period—to make money plentiful—and to inaugurate an era of inflation, compared with which the inflation we now have would be as nothing.

A circumstance which imparts unpleasant significance to the latter feature of the scheme is the prevalence of a strong feeling in favor of inflation throughout the West. We have recently shown that Western opinion favors further issues of currency, and that Republican and Democrat alike sail with the current. It is true that no Republican journal of any pretension lends countenance to inflation on the monstrous scale recommended by Mr. STEVENS and Mr. PENDLETON. But the difference is one of degree merely. A few hundred millions more or less would make little difference if the process were begun. The error and the mischief would be substantially the same; for if the principle be admitted that relief may be had by deferring indefinitely specie payments, and meanwhile issuing paper as a means of stimulating speculation, what guarantee have we that Mr. STEVENS' point will not be at last reached? To secure safety, all further inflation must be prevented at the outset. Every step in that direction will be a step toward bankruptcy.

The proper antidote to so much of the inflation plan as relates to relief from taxation will be found in the adoption of prompt and large reforms by Congress. The present system of taxation, crude, unjust, oppressive, as it is, is an incentive to repudiation. And if this disgraceful calamity is to be averted, the party in power must use their opportunities to lighten the load of labor, and lessen the burdens which now crush commerce and render enterprise all but impossible. The statesmen must do their duty or the demagogues will prevail.

Legislative Corruption.

We might say to our Republican brethren, "we told you so," in regard to a good many matters involved in the late election. But we have no special admiration for that style of argument, and, as our readers will bear us witness, we seldom use it. It savors somewhat too much of self-glorification; and we have never known any one thrive very much or very long, on merit which became known only by his own proclamations of it.

But we feel inclined to indulge a little, "just once," on a single point. We took occasion, during the recent canvass, to denounce the nomination by Republicans for reëlection of men who had been notorious for corruption in office—who were known to have made money by selling their votes, and who held office, as everybody at all familiar with public affairs knew perfectly well, solely for the purpose of filling their own pockets. We denounced their renominations as disgraceful to the Republican Party, as in flagrant and shameless violation of the resolutions of the State Convention, as certain to drive from the ticket thousands of good Republicans in every part of the State, and as weakening the hold of the Party on the confidence and support of the people everywhere. And for this we were very sharply rebuked and chastised by the recognized organs of the party throughout the State,—and by none more sharply than by the Rochester *Democrat*. That paper declared that we were seeking simply to injure the party,—that the charges of corruption urged against its nominees were without foundation, and that the whole party would rally to the support of men, so foully slandered by newspapers that had no regard for regular nominations.

Since the election the Rochester *Democrat* holds the following language on the same subject:

"But besides the general effect of the reaction which has affected New-York in common with the whole country, *we have undoubtedly suffered in this State from the misconduct of some of the Republican officials in relation to the management of the canals.* The party has been held responsible for these *thieves and peculators*, though as soon as their villainy was detected they were promptly thrown overboard and new men put in their places.

But it is not alone from the misconduct of State officials that we have suffered in this election. *The corruption of the last Legislature was a stink in the nostrils of the people, which doubtless repelled thousands of Republicans from the polls. We honor them for staying away;* for though the corruption of the Democracy is tenfold—yea, a hundred fold greater than what we endure in our own party—*that is no excuse for the Republican Party, which, before all things, is bound to be pure and honest.* Let us hope that this election will *be a lesson to the party not to tolerate thieves and corruptionists under any pretence whatever.*"

We are quite content with this "sober, second thought."

The action of the Republican Party in regard to official corruption has been effectually rebuked in this State, and we hope it will not be without effect. High-sounding resolutions at conventions are not all that is expected at its hands. It will not do for the party to pledge itself in convention to "wage war upon," and "root out" corruption wherever found, and then renominate the very men who have been most conspicuous and most notorious for their corrupt practices. Some of these men, we are glad to see, have been defeated in spite of their "regular nominations," and of the zealous efforts of the party Press to drive the party into their support. SESSIONS, in Chautauqua, and KLEIN in Schenectady, both "regular" party candidates, have been defeated by ALLEN and SANFORD, both bolters, but both known to be honest men. Others may take warning for the future.

And now we call upon those who have undertaken reform in this matter, *not to abandon it* because the election is over. They were loudly accused of having commenced their movement merely to affect its result. This accusation was especially leveled against the Citizens' Association, and those who had given them the information on which they acted. They owe it to themselves to see that it is disproved. Let them push forward, at once, and with vigor, the prosecutions they have commenced, and let them begin others wherever they can get evidence on which to proceed. If the accused parties are innocent, they have much to gain and nothing to lose by investigation. If they are guilty, the public welfare and the public honor demand that they shall be brought to justice.

The Constitutional Convention reopens its session this week. No provision has been made by law either for paying its members, or for submitting its work to the popular vote—but if it chooses to go on with its labors, this can be provided for at the coming session of the Legislature. Quite possibly the Democratic members, holding that the authority under which the Convention met is already exhausted, may not resume their seats; and as the Democratic Party has control of the next Assembly, this decision may prove fatal to the existence of the Convention. But if it does meet and go on with its work, its prompt attention should be given to this subject of official corruption. It has already adopted a resolution directing the prosecution of certain officials shown to have been implicated in fraud; why have the proper State officers neglected this duty so long?

But *the Legislature at its coming session must see to it, that the law is so amended as no longer to screen official corruption, by closing the door against all evidence of it.* It must be made easy,—instead of impossible—to get proof of bribery wherever it exists. The parties who *know* that a public officer has taken a bribe, must no longer be menaced with imprisonment if they reveal the fact. This law, framed in the interest of fraud, and kept on the statute book by the Legislative "Ring," has been the bulwark of official corruption. Under its shelter bribery has become the law of legislative action,—honesty the exception in the administration of public affairs. So long as it is suffered to remain, no hope of reform need be indulged. And the real feeling of parties and of members will be tested, in the coming session, by their action upon this very point. Every bribed official will, of course, maintain that he is no more guilty than the man who bribes him, and that the latter ought, therefore, to suffer the same penalty. But this shallow sophism has served its purpose long enough. Its real meaning and object are at last apparent, and any man in office who may urge it hereafter, will justly bring himself under suspicion of seeking rather to screen his own misconduct, than to punish that of his confederate.

The Republican Party can now give practical effect to the resolution of their State Convention. It remains to be seen whether they will do so or not.

MINOR TOPICS.

In view of developments in other quarters, we should regard Gen. GRANT's obstinate silence as proof of his capacity for the Presidency even if he had shown no other talent. The ability to hold one's tongue seems to be the rarest gift in the world—especially among politicians. No sooner does a newspaper reporter approach one of these aspiring magnates than he forthwith enters upon a full disclosure of all he knows, thinks and has ever heard of! He unpacks the budget of his opinions on every conceivable subject—repeats his most private conversations with every prominent man he has ever known, and tells, without the slightest hesitation or scruple, what he thinks of every man, public or private, within the circle of his acquaintance! And he does this knowing all the while that the reporter will write down all he can remember of his remarks, exaggerate them enough to make them spicy, and print them in the columns of the newspaper on which he is employed. What could have induced any man of common sense to utter such a rigmarole as WADE talked to a Western reporter the other day? THAD. STEVENS had a still longer and a still freer talk with another reporter, which was also printed, a few months ago. People who have any opinions worth anything, and any regard for the feelings of others, are usually a little cautious about talking to people who listen only to print what they say. It will be a good while, we trust, before Gen. GRANT is politician, or candidate, enough to get out of this commendable habit.

President JOHNSON has not yet made any movement in the way of effecting the revolution in his Cabinet which the Washington correspondents assured us would be made immediately after the Fall elections, and especially if these elections went in favor of the Democrats. In that event, SEWARD, MCCULLOCH and WELLES were to be summarily dismissed, and Copperhead leaders, like JERRY BLACK and FERNANDO WOOD, were to be appointed to their place in the administration of affairs. There were a great number other awful things the Presidential functionary was to do in case of Democratic success. We suppose he has now resolved to postpone them all till a year after the next 4th of March, which will be a good time for him to begin.

We beg to remind the *Nation* that THADDEUS STEVENS has not only been "through two momentous years a leading member of the national legislature," but such has been his influence in that body that the very declarations, justly characterized by the *Nation* as ridiculous and absurd, have been accepted from him as political law and gospel by the great body of Republican members. They may not have believed them, but they acted upon them. Their utterance by Mr. STEVENS was always followed by the most servile and sycophantic approbation, and any luckless wight who had the temerity to controvert or dispute them, was hooted at as a Copperhead or traitor, and silenced either by sneers or the previous question. It may sometimes be a useful work to show up the shallowness of even the most bald and patent absurdities,—for where one man thinks for himself ten take their opinions, or suggestions which lead to them, at the hands of others. Mr. STEVENS' standing as an oracle is not quite as high now as it was two years ago,—but he will force some very great absurdities upon Congress yet.

BEN WADE says "the Republican Party is committed to universal negro suffrage, and no man is a Republican who would desert it." Possibly this may be true; but we should like to know who committed the party to that doctrine? It has never been done in any National Convention, nor by any other process hitherto deemed conclusive in such a matter. The Republicans in Congress passed a bill giving universal suffrage to the negroes in Southern States—but it was done for a specific object, not at all as the announcement of a party principle—and done, moreover, against the distinct vote in caucus of *two-thirds* of the Republican members. Mr. WADE seems to be very much like the passenger at sea, who in a storm tied himself to the *anchor* for safety.

The Freedmen's Bureau, which, if the recommendation of Gen. HOWARD, its official head, is followed, will come to an end next July, has beyond all doubt done a great deal of good. In spite of the complaints made by Southern men of its action, which in many cases were probably just, it has protected the enfranchised slaves against imposition, and sometimes violence—has aided them in obtaining contracts for their labor and in enforcing them—in opening schools for their children and beginning the work of preparation for the responsible duties of life, and especially in distributing Government aid among the destitute and starving portions of the Southern people, black and white. The whole sum thus distributed in the form of food amounts to $441,650, and 80,000 persons have received the benefit of it, of whom more than half were white. Some of its subordinates have, doubtless, been rash and fanatical—more eager to propagate political sentiments than to relieve physical suffering and inaugurate means of moral and intellectual improvement. But, as a general thing, they have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity. Gen. HOWARD, the official head of the Bureau, has won general commendation by his ability and devotion.

The letter which THAD. STEVENS has written about the financial situation is as full of vagaries and baseless assertions as the other letter he recently wrote about the political situation. He merely reiterates the opinions he has frequently put forth in Congress, and seems incapable of perceiving that their invalidity has been proved either by experience or fact. He is very much troubled, however, as to what the "New-York editors" will say about his production. He refers to them so often that it looks as if he had "New-York editor on the brain." We do not suppose his conscience will be much disturbed by reading all they may say about him. There is another class besides the editors that he thought would get excited over his letter. "I fear," said he, "that what I am going to state may set New-York editors *and brokers upon a dangerous rampage* amid the flowery fields and golden images of Chiriqui and Golfonto; and yet I shall venture to say," &c., &c. The brokers and gold speculators, even in view of his letter on Saturday, did not get on a "dangerous rampage" about it, nor did they succeed in getting outsiders on a rampage about it; and if any of Mr. STEVENS' friends bought "golden images" with the fancy that his letter would send up their price, they found out very quickly that they were on the wrong side of the market. We only remember one occasion when any effort of Mr. STEVENS affected the brokers and the price of "golden images." That was when, three years ago, he got a bill passed through the House forbidding speculation in gold, with the view of reducing the premium on it and crushing out gold brokers. At once the premium rose ten, twenty, thirty per cent., and everybody rushed into speculations in it, to the great delight of the brokers. It was only when the Senate rejected his preposterous bill that a stop was put to the rise, which would probably have reached three or four hundred points had his measure become law. Golden images are as hard of comprehension to Mr. STEVENS as New-York editors.

The "reaction" continues and becomes more and more sweeping in its progress. It threatens to invade our etymology as well as our politics. Disgusted with the tendencies of modern innovation, a Southern paper has gone back to the old ways of spelling. It adds a *k* to such words as politic, public, democratic, &c. Where the reaction is likely to stop it is impossible to predict.

Mr. E. A. POLLARD gives Ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE a Rowland for his Oliver. He retorts on him for the letter in which the Ex-Rebel General denounces his book, in an epistle quite as abusive as his own, and containing, we have no doubt, at least quite as much truth. He says the real reason why WISE complains of his book is, that he is not magnified in its pages as much as he thinks he ought to be; and then he proceeds to say that the brag and truculent nonsense which he uttered before the war, was one of the causes which drove the Southern people into madness and ruin. His bombast and ignorant insolence helped make the Southern cause utterly ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Mr. POLLARD quotes a good many of WISE's sayings to illustrate these allegations, and says that WISE was the "only Confederate General who did not obtain a single promotion in four years, and ended with the precise rank with which he began." He promises to have no further controversy with a "hoary scold and political haggard, rotten with the old sores of vanity and supporting a miserable existence only by the anodynes of self-love and conceit." These Confederates think they can now afford to tell a good deal of truth of each other.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, we fear, is coming out for Gen. GRANT. The language he uses justifies such a suspicion. In a lecture at Philadelphia the other night, he is reported to have said that we must have a candidate "whose record shall be as bold as the Declaration of Independence, and as clear as the North Star." We don't exactly know what this means, but certainly, judging from his record during the war and since, it strikes us as applying to Gen. GRANT quite as distinctly as to any other man.

A great truth has dawned on the mind of a Boston newspaper. It says "it begins to look as if there were such a thing as a popular sentiment, not much affected by partisan pronunciamentos, that will pretty surely *have its own way* in determining the future administration of the Republic." And it adds that "the evidence just now is rather strong that the *people are disposed to do their own thinking*, and that their loyalty is getting to be independent of leaders who are only too willing to furnish them with platforms and candidates." We commend this great moral sentiment to all whom it may concern. We have suspected something of the kind for a good while, and have more than once hinted at it. But the bare suggestion created so much consternation in various quarters that we felt inclined to leave parties to find it out for themselves. They are beginning to do so.

MAX MARETZEK is venturing upon a bold and a hazardous experiment. He has resolved to reduce the prices of admission to the Italian Opera to the rates that ruled before the war—a dollar for admission and a half-dollar extra for reserved seats. If the prices of other things had been reduced in the same ratio this would be very well; but all his army of employes have still to pay high prices for rent, food, clothing and all the necessaries of life, and as a necessary consequence he cannot reduce their salaries to the *ante bellum* standard. It is not easy to see, therefore, how he expects to make his new policy succeed. It certainly ought to increase the attendance very largely. While the Italian Opera is substantially a luxury, and must always be supported mainly by the wealthier classes, the taste for it becomes more and more extended every year, and high prices of admission become thus more and more a hindrance to the attendance of all who desire to hear music of this character. At the prices which MARETZEK has now established, nobody who wishes to go can have any reasonable excuse for staying away. The Academy ought to be crowded every night.

We are glad to see that our neighbor the *Tribune* is taking charge of the affairs of the Democratic Party. He thinks they would do well, as a matter of principle, to nominate Gen. LEE for President, but gives a variety of very strong reasons why PENDLETON will do quite as well. It is a pity that so much ability and earnestness as the *Tribune* exhibits should be wasted on one party, and especially on a party that profits so little by them as the Republican. If that journal will now render the Democrats as substantial a service as it has the Republicans, we will very gladly overlook and pardon its little eccentricities.

The extreme punishment administered upon Lawyer BRADLEY, of Washington, by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is a warning to those lawyers who choose to carry on in the style for which he has been debarred. The decision of the Judges was unanimous that henceforth BRADLEY shall not be allowed to practice in any Court of the District, Chief-Justice CARTTER remarking that, though the duty of pronouncing this sentence was painful, it was necessary that the Court should sustain its dignity and punish the offender. BRADLEY's conduct on the Surratt trail, in bullying the witnesses, was most disgraceful; but, unfortunately, it is not the custom in American Courts to call lawyers to account for this offence. It was only when he sought to assail Judge FISHER, and force him into a personal encounter, that his conduct was taken under review, first by Judge FISHER himself, and subsequently by the Court which has now confirmed the Judge's action in the case. BRADLEY's conduct throughout the entire trial was such as to deprive him of all public sympathy in his present disgrace.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY

Efforts of the Politicians to Force from Him an Expression of Views on the Subject—Montgomery Blair at Work—Gen. Grant in an Impregnable Position.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The fluttering among the politicians here on both sides since the elections has been unusually great. There has been a fluttering among the Radicals at the positive discovery that extreme doctrines cannot prevail, and fluttering among the Copperheads for fear that the Republicans may fall back on so powerful an ally as Gen. GRANT, and sweep the country from end to end in the Presidential campaign next year. As a consequence, there is considerable wire-pulling and political manipulation going on, one feature of which was alluded to in the TIMES dispatches from this point yesterday.

It is a fact within my own knowledge that efforts, of sufficient gravity, perhaps, to be called a plot, are now being made to force from Gen. GRANT a public announcement of his political views. Both extremes are at work in this matter. On the Democratic or Copperhead side are MONTGOMERY BLAIR, DAN. VOORHEES, and some of the shining lights of the Manhattan Club of New-York. On the Radical side are Col. FORNEY, Gen. LOGAN and others. Nobody was surprised, although many were amused, at the consequential pronouncement for Gen. GRANT in FORNEY's two papers on Wednesday last. This declaration was so worded as to convey the idea that it was with the knowledge and approval of Gen. GRANT. Whether Mr. FORNEY knew that the General would be approached that day and plumply asked the question as to whether he *did* approve the publication, I have no means of knowing. But the ex-Confederate correspondent of the Boston *Post* followed up the matter, and soon found that a "personal friend" (as he styles him) of Gen. GRANT, had put a copy of the *Chronicle* in his pocket and obtained an interview with the General, the result of which he (the visitor) hastened to lay before the *Post* man, for the express purpose of contradicting the announcement of Mr. FORNEY. The account of this interview was promptly published, and Gen. GRANT was made to appear as repudiating the views attributed to him in the *Chronicle*, and as being especially disgusted at the conduct of some of his dearest and most confidential friends.

Now, some people will smile when I say that the "personal friend" who had this interview on Thursday, and who authorized its publication in the President's Boston organ, was none other than MONTGOMERY BLAIR. He bored Gen. GRANT an hour or two on political matters that day, and he was working in the interests of the Copperhead ring, who are seeking to embarrass Gen. GRANT by attributing to him views which he does not hold, and statements which he does not authorize, for he authorizes no statements whatever on political questions. In this dispatch, as telegraphed to Boston, there was but one single statement that was true—to wit: that Gen. GRANT did not authorize or approve the article in Col. FORNEY's papers, which put him forward for the Presidency. Whether he holds the views attributed to him in that article, is best answered by reference to his record, and all questioners will be so answered by him whenever they personally apply. As to the manner in which Gen. GRANT is represented as having referred to Mr. WASHBURNE, it hardly needed Mr. FORNEY's emphatic contradiction printed this morning. Any one who knows the relations of the two men need not be told that their friendship is of too substantial and too sacred a character to be successfully assailed, even by that adept at family quarrels, MONTGOMERY BLAIR. And it should be remarked in this connection that Mr. WASHBURNE is disgusted, not less than Gen. GRANT, at the unwarranted liberties taken with *his* name whenever his relations to the General are alluded to.

BLAIR, VOORHEES & Co. would be intensely delighted if they could force from Gen. GRANT some expression of dissent with reference to the present attitude of the Republican Party, as illustrated by the legislation of Congress. Almost anything would be accepted by them as a pretext for hoisting his name in the Democratic clubs. Nevertheless, if they can't succeed in that, they will be perfectly willing to aid in the attempt to drive him to the other extreme, so that he can be assailed, in the hope of defeating him, in case his name is ever presented to the people. Recent events have given the Copperhead element so much encouragement that their organs have at once assumed defiant airs, and they already threaten Gen. GRANT with political and military dishonor in case he should accept a Republican nomination. Witness the following fulmination from the only reliable organ of the Copperhead element here, which, if not written by BLAIR, after his interview with Gen. GRANT, was certainly inspired by him:

"We have some little measure of the milk of human kindness left, and dislike to see the name and fair fame of Gen. GRANT destroyed at once, but we can assure him that one single moment spent in the company of Radicalism as its friend, or one single outspoken word in its support, will forever consign him him to ignominy, and *in less than two years will strip him of every military title and insignia he wears.* It is well to let well enough alone. Gen. GRANT occupies the finest position of any man on this continent. He is honored and respected wherever he goes, at home and abroad. Still, he knows his own business best, and if he thinks he is called by the Almighty to prop up the kingdom of the devil by lending his name and influence to save from deeper disgrace the most corrupt and unmitigated set of shysters who ever lived, it is his look out and not ours."

But all attempts, come from what quarter they

may, to get from Gen. GRANT any expression of his views in advance, having reference to or bearing upon the Presidential question, *will utterly fail*. If there is one thing which he will *not* do, it is that he will not accept or decline in advance a nomination that has not yet been tendered to him. The question of the Presidency probably enters as little into his daily thoughts and daily life as upon those of any patriotic private citizen. And though I speak by no authority, yet I hazard nothing in saying that as between his present position, with its duties, honors and prestige, added to the opportunities it affords him for the enjoyment of the society of his family, and that of the Presidency, with its responsibilities, labors and deprivations of social and family enjoyment, he infinitely prefers the former. But he will not decide that question until it comes before him in proper form. Then he will weigh his duty to the country against the personal and private sacrifices he must necessarily make, and act accordingly. The office must seek *him*. He certainly will never seek *it*.

The people should be on their guard now more than ever against so-called "authorized" statements, denials and contradictions alleged to emanate from Gen. GRANT or any of his military family touching political matters. Gen. GRANT never authorizes any one to speak for him on such subjects, and never authorizes the publication of anything, except it relates to the official business of the War Department or of the office of General-in-Chief. If his published record thus far does not prove him sufficiently in sympathy with the leading members of the Republican Party, as exemplified by the action of Congress, then those who still desire to be convinced must wait until his whole record is made public in regular order. He needs no vindication in advance. If the record which he has made on the reconstruction question during the past year is not sufficient to prove that he desires the restoration of this Union upon the broad basis of civil and political rights alike to *all* the people, it will never be reinforced by words and protestations uttered to suit an emergency or to conciliate elements of opposition. The party that nominates Gen. GRANT for the Presidency will take him as they find him. CYMON.

The Post on Grant.

The following is the dispatch published by the Boston *Post*, alluded to in the above letter of our correspondent:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The article of the Washington *Chronicle*, noticed in my dispatch last night, has been the subject of much comment in official and political circles to-day, and a *distinguished friend of Gen. Grant called* upon him with the article, and inquired if it met his approbation, or was published with his sanction. He promptly denied all knowledge of the publication, and expressed his indignation at the liberty taken by his self-styled friend, who had concerted the article in question. In speaking of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who would like to be considered the conscience-keeper and political guardian of Gen. GRANT, the latter expressed his detestation of Mr. WASHBURNE and his patronizing airs, and said he could not understand why he was so constantly annoyed by his presence, as he had never known the honorable gentleman prior to the war, and Mr. WASHBURNE knew quite as little of him. As the article in the *Chronicle* putting GRANT forward for the Radical nomination for the Presidency was understood to be the result of a conference between WASHBURNE, Gen. LOGAN and others, the General spoke freely of WASHBURNE's disposition to be constantly meddling in his affairs, a course which he said WASHBURNE had been pursuing for several years past, unwarrantably and most annoyingly in spite of all his efforts to get rid of him. This report of the conversation I obtained directly from Gen. GRANT's friend, with full permission to publish the same, that the country may know how far the Radicals are authorized to shelter themselves from the storm under Gen. GRANT's wings."

Comment of Col. Forney.

From the Chronicle.

We are authorized to state that the above is unqualifiedly false. Gen. GRANT has not expressed to any one either indignation or annoyance at the appearance of the article in question, nor has he uttered one word of all that is attributed to him in connection with the name of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE. The statements made on this point are so palpably untrue that they stamp the character of the entire dispatch, and would prevent any one from believing it, even if it were not contradicted. The assertion that Gen. GRANT complained of Mr. WASHBURNE having been meddling in his affairs "unwarrantably and most annoyingly" for several years past is too ridiculous to excite the indignation it deserves. It is very well known to the country that Mr. WASHBURNE has taken a good deal of interest in the affairs of Gen. GRANT for several years, but it has been that of a citizen of the same State, proud of him as her military representative, whose great abilities he was among the first to appreciate, and has been exhibited on every occasion in acts of friendship. The "distinguished friend" of the General has overdone the thing. If he desired to be believed, he should have endeavored to restrain himself within the limits of probability. His zeal has outrun his discretion, and he has lied so injudiciously that he has defeated his own object. It should be observed that he does not even allege that Gen. GRANT complained that his political position was incorrectly stated by the *Chronicle*.

In conclusion, we assert that the views attributed to Gen. GRANT in our article of Thursday are those he has held and holds still, that he has not expressed annoyance or indignation at their publication, and that he has not intimated to any one that the article in question did not correctly represent his opinions. Let the "distinguished friend" of Gen. GRANT speak out and defend over his own signature, if he can, the statement published on his authority, and which we have no hesitation in denouncing as a fabrication.

The Radicals and Gen. Grant.

Col. FORNEY seems to have taken his "leap ahead" a little too soon for the taste of some of his radical brethren. One of them, the *Post*, of Philadelphia, has the following in the form of a dispatch from Washington:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8.

A relative of Gen. GRANT, in conversation with a gentleman to-day, said that the Radicals of FORNEY's school were mistaken if they supposed that GRANT had any sympathy with their political views. If he (GRANT) should accept the nomination for the Presidency, it would be *as a candidate of the whole people, and not of any party*. He would get as many votes from Democrats as from Republicans, and he would be the President of both parties. Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of GRANT's Staff, was greatly troubled to-day when the dispatch of the correspondent of the Boston *Post*, repudiating FORNEY's article on GRANT, reached here. Gen. RAWLINS seemed to think that he was the person alleged to have had the interview with GRANT. D. C. FORNEY, publisher of the *Chronicle*, was also alarmed at the new turn things have taken. *He sought an interview with Grant as soon as news of the Boston dispatch was received, but, it is stated, obtained no satisfaction* whatever from the taciturn occupant of the War Office, and left under the impression *that he might not, after all, be the publisher of Grant's organ*.

Advice!

From the Philadelphia Morning Post.

This, therefore, we would say to all Republicans,—*stop before it is too late to stop*. Refuse to indorse GRANT until GRANT has indorsed Radicalism. *Meet his silence with silence more profound*. Do not let America see the shameful spectacle of the Republican Party, moving in crouching procession to offer, to beg, to bribe, any man to become its leader and its candidate. *Let us go our way, and if Gen. Grant believes as we believe let him come to us.*

Forney vs. Greeley.

From the Washington Chronicle.

We cannot stop to quarrel with Mr. GREELEY about Gen. GRANT's politics or anything else. It is only necessary to say that *after bailing Jeff. Davis he has begun the meanest sort of warfare on Gen. Grant*, and that his defence of the one, like his sneers upon the other, is eagerly copied and commended in ANDY JOHNSON's rebel organ, the *National Intelligencer*. It seems that GREELEY and his backers are *as afraid of Grant as the rebels themselves*, for they both oppose and dread his nomination.

The Minnesota Election—Card from the Republican Committee.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.

Sufficient returns have been received to warrant the announcement of the reëlection of WM. R. MARSHALL, the Republican candidate for Governor, by at least 5,000 majority, against 2,460 two years ago; more glorious than any former achievement of the Republican Party in this State.

The amendment striking out the word white from our Constitution has been probably adopted. [illegible] Impartial suffrage was voted for by nearly nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State.

F. DRISCOLL,
Secretary Republican State Committe.

Additional Congressmen from Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Nov. 7.

A resolution was offered in the House yesterday, asking the Governor to issue a proclamation for the election of a ninth Representative in Congress, for the State at large, by virtue of the enfranchisement of 40,000 colored voters. If the resolution passes both Houses, the Governor will issue a proclamation forthwith, and the election will take place about the middle of December. Some step should, in that case, be taken to have but one Republican candidate, as it is very certain the Democrats will avail themselves of a division of our vote, by bringing out ETHERIDGE or COOPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre—Les Idées de Madame Aubray.

On Saturday evening Mr. BATEMAN's French company performed, for the first time in America, the comedy by the Younger DUMAS, which has become so extensively known under its title of "Les Idées de Madame Aubray." It is a piece interspersed with effective situations, but overweighted with statements and conversations, and rendered quite impossible for translation or adaptation to the American stage from its queer but honest and humane "notions," or, as DUMAS has it, "Idées." *Mme. Aubray* is a wealthy, intelligent and respectable widow, who has an only son, an excellent young gentleman, named *Camille*. The ideas which *Mme. Aubray* seeks to inculcate in those about her are hardly in keeping with most of the women of her class. Indeed it will strike most people that the character of the lady is impossible in any country, and that the "Ideas" are simply the ideas of M. DUMAS, and his *Madame Aubray* is a convenient medium for their publication. This *Mme. Aubray* is a compound of rare Christian virtues. She is lenient, tolerant and forgiving. She looks with pity and interest on those of her sex who are supposed to deserve only rebuke, interests herself in their fate, and boldly avows her belief that they may be made fit to resume again their place in the assemblies of the respectable world, and the domestic dignities of virtuous homes. She believes that false steps may be retraced, soiled vestments cleaned, the fallen raised and the lost saved.

To her there are no abandoned creatures—except so long as the world abandons them; and that the world should not abandon them. She believes in no punishment or probation for them, but that so soon as they are prepared to give up their tortuous ways the doors of family mansions should be opened to receive them, and eligible young men should be led forth to marry them.

It may be that *Mme. Aubray* bases her ideas upon those which the world at large entertains when the erring one is a man, and receives him back in favor without even a rebuke. But it is certain that among her ideas there are none as to the results of such lenient doctrines on the morality of the whole female sex. If the soiled doves are to be petted, fondled, and comfortably mated to nice young men, where is the inducement for unsoiled doves to keep their plumage clean?

With a view to the final comfort and perfect ease of the reclaimed ones, *Mme. Aubray* insists on their having husbands as soon as they are certainly rehabilitated; but correct husbands are scarce, and it will not do to rob the correct little maids on the plea of perfecting the conversion of the sinners. Moreover, how does *Mme. Aubray* know that the latter would look upon husbands as a blessing any way?

It would be a serious matter if the pleasures of conversion were so extraordinary that it should be worth while to become a sinner in order to enjoy them, just as JAMES the First, of England, appreciated a certain cutaneous irritation for the pleasure of scratching.

But whether *Mme. Aubray* cared to reason on the subject to this length or not—and, having no daughters it is highly probable she did not—she sought for some practical application of her theories. This she found. She made the acquaintance of a lovely girl named *Jeannine*, who, in default of a wedding ring, had a history and a child. *Jeannine* had been poor and had, through the liberality of a certain *Mons. Tellier*, acquired many things among which were refinement and education. The *Prince* after bestowing his bounty liberally, pensioned her off and got married himself. *Jeannine* by the aid of her pension lived in comfort and supported her child. In this condition *Mme. Aubray* found her, and resolved to restore her to virtue and respectability. As these included a husband *Jeannine* lent a willing ear to the angelic tones of virtue. *Mme. Aubray* picked out a young gentleman named *Valmoreau* as an eligible party and endeavored to instil her ideas of propriety into his mind and effect a union between him and her protege. But *Valmoreau* having ideas of his own on such points declined to become a pioneer in the new creed and saddle himself for a march through life with a wife who was already overweighted with a child and a history.

Mme. Aubray dismissing *Valmoreau* as a coward and contemptible truckler to prejudice, now casts about her to find some hero worthy of becoming *Jeannine's* spouse. While she is so engaged, her own son, *Camille*, having had opportunity to see the lady who was thus undergoing the process of rehabilitation, fell deeply and desperately in love with her himself, and avows the fact to his mother. Now, among the many novel ideas which had crept into *Mme. Aubray's* head, such an one as this had never been discovered. She was shocked! *Her* son—marry with a woman who, although now as good as could be, and likely to become better than she had been, was at one time no better than she ought to be! It was impossible! She told *Camille* the history of *Jeannine* from the first to the last; she even called up the blameless little child, which was to have been bestowed on the heroic stepfather, and told him *that* was a bar to the union. He must forget her; he must marry some worthier girl; he must not disgrace the name of Aubray! But *Camille* having been a faithful disciple of the maternal ideas, would not recant; he would raise the fallen, cleanse the stained, marry the outcast and adopt the child.

Mme. Aubray, now dismissing every idea except that of preserving her son from this reproach, is in despair, when *Jeannine*, with great self-abnegation, comes to her rescue. Although she had reciprocated the affection of *Camille*, and was willing to be reclaimed by such an agreeable and respectable husband, she yet resolves by a heroic sacrifice to repay the kindness of *Mme. Aubray* in first taking her from obscurity and receiving her as a friend, by disgusting *Camille* effectually with herself. To this end she goes to him, and inventing a tissue of falsehoods declares herself to be a hundred times more guilty than she is; pretends that she had tried to entrap him, and feigns to confess that she is a shameless adventuress. This rather staggers *Camille*, and the *ruse* of *Jeannine* would be successful but for the sudden revulsion of feeling caused to *Mme. Aubray* by this sublime sacrifice. Resolved that so much heroism should not go out of the family, *Madame* in turn tells *Camille* that *Jeannine* has been spinning most outrageous yarns, and commands him to marry her. *Jeannine* acknowledges the fraud, *Camille* clasps her to his heart and the reclamation is complete.

The necessities for good and careful acting, which the piece presents, were fully satisfied by the members of the French troupe. Mme. LARMET in *Mme. Aubray* has a character just suited to her hearty, human style of acting; and Mme. HAMILTON as *Jeannine* and of Mons. LAROCHE as *Camille*, fulfilled the fervid intentions of their inventor to the utmost limit. The other characters of *Mons. Beller*, of *Mons. Barantin* and of his daughter were well filled by M. LARMET, M. HAMILTON, Mlle. LOUISE and the other members of the company, and the performance of Saturday evening was so decided a success that it is announced for repetition on Tuesday.

Miscellaneous Musical and Theatrical Matters.

The sixth Sunday Concert at Steinway Hall, "starred," as the term goes, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON and Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER. No better artists in their respective spheres can be listened to; but it is to be regretted that the gentleman does not enlarge his *repertoire*. Broad and brilliant as his playing is—and the piano certainly responds to his touch as to a master's—one would like have a greater variety of pieces from him. The "Andante and Rondo" which he gave at this concert, with the aid of Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, was so good a taste of what he can do with a difficult subject that we should like to have more of that sort of work from him. Mrs. KEMPTON sang "*Ah! quel giorno*," from "Semiramide," and two ballads—"I was Musing, at the Window," and "Thou art Another's now," better than three-fourths of the singers now before the public could do the same. Mr. THOMAS' orchestra finished out the programme with the usual number of pieces—MENDELSSOHN's "Trumpet Overture" being the newest of the number, and, it need scarcely be added—as beautiful as any.

The advertised programmes of the current week name but two performances that may be classed as strictly novel. These are the production of the new opera of "Romeo and Juliette" at the Academy of Music next Friday, and the production of a new play at the New-York Theatre this evening. At the Broadway Theatre the FLORENCES will revive TOM TAYLOR's "Ticket-of-Leave Man" to-night, with new scenery and a very complete cast.

At Wallack's Theatre the standard comedy of "The Honeymoon" will be given with the strongest distribution of characters ever seen in any theatre, we think. Miss ROSE EYTINGE will repeat her remarkable performance of *Juliana*, and Mr. WALLACK in *Aranza*, Mr. DAVENPORT in *Rolando*, Mr. MARK SMITH in *Jacques*, Miss KATE RANOE and Mrs. JENNINGS will repeat the finished performance of Thursday last.

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will commemorate SCHILLER's birthday at the Academy of Music with a varied programme, consisting of selections from "Die Carlsschueler," "Cabal and Liebe" and "Don Carlos." The programme presents unusual attractions.

At the French Theatre "La Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein" will be repeated; at Banvard's "The Devil's Auction;" at Niblo's "The Black Crook;" at Barnum's Museum "Green Bushes, or Ireland and America," and at the Fifth-avenue Opera-House the burlesque of "The Merchant of Venice Preserved" will be given. At the New-York Circus JOSEPH PFAU, the great Russian athlete, will make his first appearance in his remarkable feats of agility and strength, and at Bunyan Hall "The Pilgrim" panorama will be unfurled.

At the New-York Theatre a dramatization of HENRY WARD BEECHER's story of New-England life, "Norwood," will be brought out to-night. The novel ends in the number of the *Ledger* which is published at 12 o'clock to-day, and the last scene of the play which is produced this evening reproduces the spirit of the last chapter on the stage. Misses SOPHIE, IRENE and JENNIE WORRELL, who have just returned from a highly successful engagement in Boston, will reappear at their own theatre in the new piece, and, it is not to be doubted, to make new conquests.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—Gen. Schofield's Order.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's order authorizing an election upon the question of subscription by the counties adjacent to the Virginia Central Railroad to the proposed construction of the Covington and Ohio Railroad, provides:

In the election hereby authorized, all persons will be permitted to vote who are "qualified voters" under the laws of Virginia, as well as those who are "qualified voters" under the laws of the United States. But the votes polled will be recorded, and returned in three separate classes, as follows;

1. The votes of all white registered voters.
2. The votes of all colored registered voters.
3. The votes of all persons who are qualified voters under the laws of Virginia, but are not registered as voters under the laws of the United States. All owners of real estate in the City of Richmond, whether resident in the city or not, will be regarded as "qualified voters under the laws of the State" at the election hereby authorized in this city.

Nothing in this order will be construed as deciding any question of law which may be involved in the votes hereby authorized, or in the subscriptions which may be made.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING and PRESERVING THE TEETH. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50c. Office, No. 11 Dey-st. [*Advertisement.*]

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 77 (late 29) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.
[*Advertisement.*]

As a Perfume for the Ball-room, the Reception-room, the opera, the promenade, the boudoir, there is nothing in the floral kingdom or in the preparations of the chemical art that can be compared in richness, freshness, desirability, or stainless purity and salubrity with PHALON'S EXTRACT OF THE NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

"Look on this Picture, and then on That."

Here you behold the infirm step
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights, and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.

One took the Plantation Bitters—the other didn't. They are very beneficial for weak and delicate persons.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter. Send for circular.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Hydraulic Cow Milker.—A sure cure for ACHING HANDS and KICKING COWS, patented May 22, 1866, and November, 1867; SIMPLE, CHEAP AND DURABLE. It milks ANY number of cows at the same time, and is operated by steam or other power. It milks the four teats of the cow at once; it imitates the calf, draws and stops drawing to swallow; milks three-teated cows as well as any; is more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A RARE OPPORTUNITY is now offered for enterprising men, with large or small capital, to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country; call and examine for yourselves; full-sized machines in constant operation. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE COMPANY, NO. 208 BROADWAY.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 29th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway. The most elegant wedding notes, cards, &c., in the City.

[illegible]

We call attention to the fact that imitations of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. — Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, but in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BECKWITH—NEWLAND.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, by Rev. D. Ballou, C. HYDE BECKWITH, of Cazenovia, N. Y., to M. LOUISE, daughter of Thomas J. Newland, of Utica, N. Y.

KURSHEEDT—KURSHEEDT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. Leon, assisted by Rabbins J. Binenfeld and L. Phillips, and also by his Honor Judge Brady, ALEXANDER KURSHEEDT to GRACE KURSHEEDT, daughter of the late J. Guedalia, of London, England.

DIED.

BLEWETT.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, WILLIAM BLEWETT, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 51 East 20th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, MARIE, daughter of Joseph H. and Adeline M. Cunningham, aged 3 years and 6 months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 46 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CURRIE.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN JACOB CURRIE, in the 46th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 143 Grand-st., Newburgh, at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, (Monday,) the 11th inst., without further invitation.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, JOHN P. CHAMBERLIN, in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 336 West 19th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRAFT.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, GEORGE W., son of Callbreath and Mary Craft, in the 25th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 247 East 4th-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORBERY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, JAMES CORBERY, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at his late residence, No. 77 Pineapple-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FOSTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, of congestion of the brain, SALOME ELLIOTT, eldest daughter of John A. and R. Salome Foster, aged two years.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

GORDON.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, after a long and severe illness, JAMES GORDON.
The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the regular communication of the Lodge on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral. Due notice of time and place will be given.
J. J. KUHN, M.
EDWARD MILLIGEN, Secretary.

HUMPHREYS.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 9, MARIA ELDRIDGE, wife of the late Elijah Humphreys.
Funeral from No. 4 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HEDGES.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 10, SARAH B., wife of Charles Hedges, merchant, of this City.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

KNOWLES.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, HAZARD KNOWLES, aged 66 years, 7 months and 5 days.
Remains interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

LOGAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 9, Mrs. JENNETT LOGAN, in the 84th year of her age, widow of David Logan.
The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son, the late David Logan, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 325 Madison-st., near Gouverneur-st., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At No. 333 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 10, after a short illness, THOMAS M. LAWRENCE, aged 62 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAFFERTY.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday morning, Nov. 8, at 6½ o'clock, ALECIA, eldest daughter of Philip Rafferty, in the 21st year of her age.
Funeral from the residence of her father, No. 93 Marshall-st., Paterson, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

SEAMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 10, JASPER FARMER SEAMAN, in the 77th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 38 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, when the remains will be conveyed for burial to St. Luke's Church, New-York, where the funeral services will be held at 3½ o'clock.

Obituary.

COL. SETH MILLER.

Col. SETH MILLER, of Lewis County, died at his home in Constableville, on the 28th ult., where he was born in 1797, and had lived for well-nigh seventy years. Col. MILLER was one of the earliest settlers of that region of the country which his sterling qualities and example have done so much to develop.

At the age of 19 he entered upon a mercantile career, which he has preserved with uninterrupted energy and success until the days of his last illness.

At various times he held offices of trust and honor, and in 1838 he received the nomination of his Congressional District on the Old Line Whig platform, and lost the election by a few votes. During the late rebellion his devotion to the Union was as pronounced in spirit as it was liberal in action.

Though arrived at years when ordinary men may be said to have outlived their usefulness, the "Colonel" filled such a place in the community that his loss will be felt no less keenly by the younger and more enterprising than by those who were his fellow pioneers half a century ago.

Notwithstanding his extreme age he had so retained his youthful vigor and vivacity that he seemed as one cut down in the very prime of life.

Col. MILLER was for many years a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and noted for his correct life and Christian charity. He was sick only a week, and retained full consciousness and a serene faith to the end.

After putting his affairs in order and bidding his family farewell he composed his thoughts in preparation for the expected change, and died in the full assurance of that immortality which awaits in the next world those who perform their duty in this to the glory of God and in the faith of Christ.

Besides a wide community of mourners, Col. MILLER leaves numerous descendants to mourn his loss and respect his memory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.
The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.
The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.
When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.
The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.
It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicine may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $[illegible].

THE FINEST CARD MADE, AND THE HANDSOMEST PRESENT OF THE SEASON.
SILVER MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
CHARLES GOODALL & SONS' CELEBRATED LONDON
PLAYING CARDS
AND
CHRISTMAS STATIONERY.
The attention of the Trade is invited to the new season's patterns, now ready.
VICTOR E. MAUGER, Wholesale Agent,
NO. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—LET THOSE WHO languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Sold by ALEX. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; and in New-York, by Druggists generally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RESOLVENT.
"IN TEN MINUTES IT CAN BE DETECTED IN THE BLOOD," &c.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY! WORKS ASTONISHING CURES IN MIRACULOUS QUICK TIME.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT
SARSAPARILLIAN

is the only part of Sarsaparilla containing medical virtues, and this principle is one which enters largely in the Resolvent. All other parts of Sarsaparilla are inert and useless. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the curative principle than ten of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla sold under that name.

So quick is RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Scrofula, fever sores, skin eruptions, sores, humors in the blood, blotches, pimples, salt rheum, syphilis, mercurial sores, and all diseases of the skin, are cured rapidly. In simple affections of the skin, a few doses are only required. There are none so disfigured in personal appearance but that this wonderful remedy will restore to health and personal improvement. One bottle is sufficient to insure a fine, clear, smooth and healthy skin and complexion.

For diseases of the kidney, bladder and urinary organs, it surpasses in rapidity and permanence of cure all known remedies in the world. Persons detecting brick-dust deposited in the bottom of the vessel, or suffering with a scalding pain along the urethra, and pains in the loins, small of the back, etc., or from micturitions in drops, should at once use the RESOLVENT.

If afflicted with calculous concretions, stone in the kidneys, ureter, or bladder, will derive immediate relief (if not a cure) by the Resolvent. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons afflicted with calculous concretions and kidney diseases are invited to call on Dr. RADWAY, at his office, from 1 to 2 P. M.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for [illegible], now ready, free of charge.

WINTER CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
The best stock, finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

NAUSEOUS MEDICINES
TAKEN
WITHOUT TASTE OR SMELL.
DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S
SOFT CAPSULES.
THE BEST IN USE. TAKE NO OTHERS.
FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The "Officer's Union" connected with this institution will hold its second annual meeting on MONDAY next, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. A general attendance of ex-officers is requested. By order,
S. HASTINGS GRANT, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and valuable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 336 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS
of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BLACK EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., Two, Three, Four, Five, Six to Forty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THANKSGIVING
AT THE
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Trustees in making this appeal would state that their wants are urgent. The receipts during the Summer have been so limited, the treasury is largely overdrawn; and they ask the friends of the poor to make their THANKSGIVING CONTRIBUTIONS on an increased scale.
The whole number of inmates during the year was TWELVE HUNDRED AND SIX.
Nearly ONE THOUSAND have been sent to situations or to friends.
The average daily attendance in the schools has been more than FOUR HUNDRED.
Three hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and three meals have been given mostly to children.
Since the organization of the Institution it has had some fifteen thousand inmates, and about twenty thousand children in its schools.
On Thanksgiving, the children will dine from one until two o'clock. There will be Exercises in the Chapel throughout the day, commencing at 11 o'clock.
Clothing and material, new or second-hand, and all articles of food, will be gratefully received.
In directing to us please remember that our name is "FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY," and not Mission.
The Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., under the care of the Trustees, is now in operation, the funds used for it having been donated for that special purpose.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Sup't.,
No. 155 Worth-st., N. Y.
TRUSTEES—(Who are also Incorporators.)—Archibald Russell, President, No. 21 West 10th-st.; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-st.; R. B. Lockwood, Secretary, No. 12 Platt-st.; Charles Ely, Gramercy Park House; Frederick G. Foster, No. 13 East 15th-st.; D. Lydig Suydam, Europe; Marshall Lefferts, No. 145 Broadway; Morris K. Jesup, No. 12 Pine-st.; George F. Betts, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEEL SPRINGS.
All kinds of Eliptic and Side Springs made from Swedish Stock by WM. ROWLAND & Co., No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

STEEL.
Spring, Blister, Tire, Toecalking, Sleigh, Plow, Saw, Shovel and Hoe Steel made by WM. ROWLAND & CO., No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

SAWS.
Mill, Cross-cut and Tenon Saws manufactured by WILLIAM ROWLAND & CO., No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia.

CHINA, GLASS, CHANDELIERS, FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES AND FANCY GOODS.

Best quality Paris granite dinner-sets, 148 pieces	$40 00
White toilet sets, 11 pieces	4 50
Decorated and gilt French china tea-sets, 44 pieces	11 75
Decorated French china dinner sets, 118 pieces, from $125 upward.	
Sets of cut glass, 50 pieces	$12 and 14 00
Sets of cut glass, diamond pattern, 62 pieces	27 00
Plain glass goblets, per dozen	2 00
Cut glass goblets, per dozen	2 75

Champagne and wine-glasses in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Your aid is sought by Messrs. Hartson, Joselyn, Green and Butterfield to change the direction of this Company.
Their reiterated charges of extravagance or favoritism are either entirely erroneous, or based upon partial or inaccurate reports, or imperfect knowledge, and have none of them just foundation.
We have already stated the general policy upon which the Company has been managed, and which should, in our judgment, continue to be followed. How wise that policy has been the history of the Company shows.
Those who believe the prosperity of this Company would have been what it has been, without wise and provident direction, and able and careful administration, are grievously mistaken.
The sea is free to all. It is as open for any men to run ships to Aspinwall or to San Francisco as to run them to Liverpool, and yet what other line of American steamships has been long successfully maintained?
The prosperity of the Company under the existing management is not disputed. And we ask you to contrast its condition before the present Directors joined it with its late prosperity, and to remember to whom the change is owing.
We are ourselves very largely interested as stockholders of the Pacific Company; we believe its management to have been for the common good of all the stockholders; and with our large holdings and our experience, we conceive that we can better judge what is for the true interests of the Company, than gentlemen who have only lately acquired their shares.
These gentlemen who now desire to have the affairs of the Company committed to their keeping have never yet had its management. They are indeed Directors of the Atlantic Mail and New-York Mail Steamship Companies, but if one may infer from the management of these Companies how they would succeed in directing the affairs of the Pacific Company, it would not seem as if you at least had anything to gain by investing them with its control.
The Atlantic Mail Company is running, we believe, but three ships. Two of these appear, by the Custom-house records, to be heavily mortgaged, while the propeller, the *Missouri*, is tied up at the wharf, and on the long list of judgments, unsatisfied of record, against the New-York Company, we would infer that its administration has not been particularly successful.
We can well understand how parties interested in these Companies might be glad to have them leagued with the Pacific Company, or to have the business upon this side of the Isthmus restored to the Atlantic Company and our ships confined to the Pacific. But we are at a loss to see how the Pacific shareholders can profit by such associations.
If, however, stockholders really want the gentlemen who solicit their proxies to control the Pacific Company, they can have them: for while in that event we may take such measures as the law affords to restrain any active injuries to our common interests, we beg to give the fullest notice that we shall pay nothing to any one to be kept in this Direction. We have a natural and just pride, as well as a large personal stake in the prosperity of this Company, but we have no other ends to serve.
We know well that any policy but just the careful, conservative policy which has been pursued must be followed by disaster, and we warn shareholders to consider well for themselves to whom it will be safest to intrust the control of this great property.
LOUIS McLANE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WM. DENNISTOUN,
JAMES M. BROWN,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JONATHAN THORNE.
New-York, Nov. 9, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MARRIAGE UNDER THE ELM.
In the
NEW-YORK LEDGER,
PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
(Monday,) at 12 o'clock, noon,
Being
THE CONCLUSION
of
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S
GREAT STORY,
NORWOOD,
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.
Also,
TRIUMPH,
NO. XV. OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF THE
HON. HORACE GREELEY.
The Ledger also contains
ROWAN RAMSEY,
By ALICE CARY.
AT THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN,
A Leaf from a Diary.
POEMS,
CHARMING SHORT STORIES,
and the
FIRST NUMBER
of
A NEW STORY,
entitled,
THE FOUNDLING OF MILAN;
A ROMANCE OF THE OLDEN TIME.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.

The fertility of Mr. Cobb's genius seems to be inexhaustible. This story is as novel as original, as fresh as if it were the first one that he had ever written. The novels of no other man—not even those of Sir Walter Scott—were ever seized upon by the public with the same avidity. Mr. Cobb is not only a close, hard student, but he is a traveled man, and the legends which he relates he has picked up where the scenes of them are laid. The moral tone of his writings is always unexceptionable.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

VIGOR OF LIFE.
Beauty of complexion, clear skin, secured to all who use the R. R. RESOLVENT, containing SARSAPARILLIAN. One bottle of this medicine contains more of the active principles of cure than ten bottles of the largest size Sarsaparillian bottles in vogue. A few doses of Resolvent restores the vigor of life to the weak, feeble and impaired constitution. Price $1, at No. 87 Maiden-lane.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.
HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 857 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"ON THE WING,"
BY NELLIE EYSTER.
BEING VOLUME III. OF THE "SUNNY HOUR LIBRARY."
Each book is beautifully bound, with spirited illustrations by WHITE.
Price per volume ... $1 00
The three volumes in a neat box ... 3 00
VOL. I.—"SUNNY HOURS."
The great merit of the book is its naturalness.—*Gettysburgh Star.*
It is pure in style and interesting in plot, and should be read by every one.—*Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*
It is not too high praise for us to say that, since the "Rollo Book" and "Franconia Stories," nothing has been written for children in a style more fascinating, and yet more adapted to the capacities of readers of all ages.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*
VOL. II.—"CHINCAPIN CHARLIE."
We have rarely seen a boy's book which we should regard as its superior.—*Journal & Messenger, Cincinnati.*
In her previous book the author gave most excellent promise, which is more than fulfilled in this.—*Sabbath School Times.*
For sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publisher,
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Philadelphia.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—PHYSIOLOGICAL Essays for Young Men, by an eminent Physician, for twenty years at the head of one of the principal Charities of America; sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address SANK, BOX P., Philadelphia, Penn.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT.
COL. FORNEY'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
LETTERS FROM EUROPE. By JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., Secretary of the Senate of the United States, proprietor and editor of the Philadelphia *Press* and Washington *Chronicle*.
With a portrait of the author on steel, by SARTAIN, and a complete alphabetical and analytical index.
COL. FORNEY'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS have now ready to pack and send off to agents and canvassers, and will publish on Saturday next, the public letters written by Col. John W. Forney, during his late European tour. They form a large duodecimo volume of over four hundred pages printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. These letters contain Col. Forney's observations on European Society, Politics, Amusements, Manufactures and Educational and Religious Institutions. That the Colonel's field of observation was an extended one, these missives attest by the many different countries and cities from which they were written. Col. Forney visited and describes London, Liverpool, Oxford, Windsor, Halifax, the birth-place of Shakespeare, Paris, Berne, Lake Leman, Baden-Baden, Heidelburg, the Rhine, Brussels, Antwerp, the Hague, and many other places on the continent of Europe. This collection of letters will prove a valuable and acceptable addition to our series of books of foreign travel. Col. Forney disdained the use of guides and guide books, formed his own opinions as to what was worth seeing and admiring, and gives his experience and conclusions in the bold and decided style for which he has become noted. His book will therefore be fresh and original in tone, and worthy the attention of all intelligent readers.
It contains an excellent and life-like portrait of Col. Forney, engraved on steel by Sartain, from photographs by Gutekunst, as well as a complete alphabetical and analytical index of all subjects spoken of in the volume. No letters written from Europe for years have been more full of interest and real instruction than those of Col. Forney.
It is published in a large duodecimo volume of over 400 pages, printed on the finest paper, and handsomely bound in cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price $2 a copy.
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.—In order to have the country speedily and thoroughly canvassed, we are desirous of securing a thorough-going, live agent, in every city, town, village, and county, in the United States, who can make from $50 to $200 or over, per month, according to their energy, in a pleasant and agreeable business.
To disabled soldiers, postmasters, ministers, teachers, mechanics, school-girls, farmers, and all others seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is now offered to make money in the sale of this, the most attractive and best-selling book ever offered to an appreciating public.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, gilt back and gilt side. Price $2 a copy.
NET CASH PRICES TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

12 COPIES,	$1 33⅓	each, making	$16 00
25 COPIES,	1 28	each, making	32 00
50 COPIES,	1 25	each, making	62 50
100 COPIES,	1 20	each, making	120 00

TERMS—Cash with order. Our Confidential Circular for agents and canvassers, with private instructions teaching you how to proceed successfully in getting subscribers, will be sent to you on your writing for one. We do not give exclusive territory, but will allow you to canvass wherever you prefer, and we should like you to commence at once, and get up a list of subscribers for this new and popular work.
Parties ordering books must be particular in writing their names and address distinctly, giving the town, county and State; and all orders will be filled on the day they are received, on the receipt of money for the same. State by what route packages and boxes are to be sent to you.
Booksellers, newsagents, canvassers and all others are solicited to order at once what they may want of the above book, so that their orders can be filled and packed at once, and they will then receive the books on the day of publication. Address all letters for information in regard to it, and all orders, wholesale and retail, to the Publishers, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn., and they will receive immediate and prompt attention.
Sample copies of "Col. Forney's Letters from Europe" will be sent to any one, to any place, per return of mail, postage paid, on receipt of the retail price of the work.
Editors of newspapers throughout the United States, on copying the above advertisement one time and calling attention to the advertisements in their editorial columns, on mailing a copy of their paper with such notice in it to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia, shall have a copy of "Col. Forney's Letters from Europe," bound in cloth, sent to them at once, free of postage.

VOICES OF THE BORDER.
Comprising "Songs of the Field," "Songs of the Bower," and "Indian Melodies."
By Col. G. W. PATTEN, United States Army.
"At the present time Col. PATTEN is emphatically the poet of the Regular Army. Who does not remember Koerner's "Sword Song?" We did not expect to find a poem so worthy of being placed by the side of that sounding trumpet blast of poetry as is Col. PATTEN's "Song of the Sword."
There is true inspiration in that song. It stirs the blood like the roll of drums beating to battle, and its music is clear and strong and sonorous as the rallying call of the trumpet."—*New-York Citizen, (Miles O'Reilly.)*
"The reader will be rejoiced to find here many a gem that has long done service in albums, souvenirs, speakers and readers, and with no less pleasure he will see now restored to its rightful ownership many a graceful and vigorous melody which has long been floating anonymously in the gulf stream of song."—*Home Journal.*
"All the poems are marked with sweetness and pathos. Beautifully printed, they come before us as a pearl in a fit casket."—*Albany Evening Journal.*
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.
Fine tinted paper. Price $2. First edition nearly exhausted.

ÆSOP'S FABLES,
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
New pictorial edition; full of beautiful engravings, on tinted paper; cloth, gilt; only $1. Handsomest and cheapest yet printed. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
ALSO READY—SAME PUBLISHERS,
POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. Beautifully illustrated. Gilt, $1; paper, 50 cents.
THE GOSPEL AMONG ANIMALS. By Rev. Dr. Osgood. 25 cents.
TEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS. TEN-MINUTE SPEECHES. 25 cents.
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION, BY SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE. 30 cents.
And all works on the Natural Sciences, including Short-Hand Writing, or Phonography, Physiognomy, &c. Send two three-cent stamps for complete catalogue.

BRADBURY'S FRESH LAURELS
Is his latest, most popular and splendid music book for Sabbath-schools. The music is new, fresh and very attractive. Hymns—short, earnest, full of Gospel truth, and adapted to every occasion. EVERY Sabbath-school must have "LAURELS" sooner or later. The author says: "I never made a book that was so perfect and at once so popular, and gave such universal satisfaction." Price $25 and $30 per hundred. Send 25 cents for specimen copy.
WM. B. BRADBURY, 425 Broome-st., New-York.

TRUE TO THE LIFE.
An elegant portrait of
CHARLES DICKENS,
engraved in London from a late photograph,
PRICE 25 CENTS.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers of the Globe, Riverside and Household editions of Dickens' works, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.
For sale by printsellers, booksellers and others.

J. W. BOUTON'S
CATALOGUE (No. 29) OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF RECENTLY IMPORTED BOOKS,
Embracing superbly illustrated and Fine Art Works, Picture Galleries, Natural History, Biography, &c., &c., is now ready, and will be sent gratuitously to collectors on receipt of stamp to pay postage.
J. W. BOUTON,
IMPORTER OF RARE AND STANDARD BOOKS,
No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
1856, 1860, 1864, 1868.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER'S ADDRESS,
"ARE WE A NATION?"
At Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Tickets, 25 cents each.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
The Electors of this District favorable to the nomination of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for President of the United States, are invited to meet at No. 636 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to organize a Grant Club.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Nov. 2, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 94 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 24 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 00.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

S. W. BARNARD,

BANKER,

No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Government and other securities, also gold, bought and sold on favorable terms.

Deposit and business accounts invited. Interest allowed on deposits by arrangement.

Commercial paper and other business securities negotiated.

Collections promptly made at lowest rates, and remitted or credited.

Bankers and correspondents receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

$100,000.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE BONDS are offered for sale on favorable terms, by the UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York. A safe and desirable investment.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $3,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1856 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 4, 1867.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—IN ACCORDance with a resolution of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock owned by the United States in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in such manner as to best protect the interests of the United States in said canal, and to insure that the same be kept open as a navigable highway without further expense to the Government:

Notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., eight hundred (800) shares of stock owned by the United States in said Dismal Swamp Canal Company will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Treasury Department, in the City of Washington.

The Dismal Swamp Canal connects the waters of Elizabeth River, in Virginia, with the Pasquotenk River, in North Carolina, a distance of about twenty-eight and one-half (28½) miles, and has been constructed at a cost of upward of one million dollars. The whole number of shares in the Canal Company is nineteen hundred and forty-four, (1,944,) having an original par value of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) per share.

Full information in re ation to the history and condition of the canal will be afforded upon application at the Department.

Terms of sale: One-tenth part of the purchase money to be deposited at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid upon the delivery of the instruments of conveyance.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) No. 58 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such shares. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1868, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.

APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 WALL-ST.,

COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at the office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election of Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;

Beloit (La Crosse & Mississippi bonds);

La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds);

Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds);

Wanted at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Nov. 4, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November, at the Banking House, No. 56½ and 58 Broadway, between the hours of 11 and 12 noon.

C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FOR SALE—THE CONTROLLING INTEREST in a National Bank, situated in a very desirable and beautiful part of this State, one hour distant from the City, thoroughly established and having a good line of deposits, (which is increasing yearly,) and of undoubted credit. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Responsible and reliable parties only, and no one but principals can be treated with. For particulars address J. M. E., Box No. 116 Times Office, giving real name and address, which will be regarded as confidential.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Eastbourne Petroleum Company of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 54 William-st., New-York City, Room 23.

ROBERT C. EMMANS, Secretary.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for Directors of the Screen Manufacturing Company at the office of said Company, No. 679 Broadway, City of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1867, will be held from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 9 to 16th inclusive. Polls open from 10 to 11 o'clock P. M.

SAFETY AND SECURITY.—THERE ARE a few burglar-proof safes to be let in the Wooden and burglar-proof vault under the New-York Stock Exchange, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. As a place of deposit for valuables these safes offer unequaled security.

E. S. COLES, Superintendent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CROWN PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York and Canada, for the election of Directors, will be held at No. 200 Mulberry-st., Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock P. M.

E. J. GOODENOUGH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	113¾	113¾	5s10	105⅝	106⅛
Coupon, 1881	113¾	113¾	June, '65	105⅝	105¾
6-20 Regist'd '62	104¾	105	July, '65	105¼	105½
6-20 Coupon, '62	105¾	106¼	Oct., comp'd'n, '64	102	
6-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105¾	Dec., comp'd'n, '64	119¾	119¾
6-20 Coupon, '65	108¾	108¾	Mar., comp'd'n, '65	117⅝	117⅞
6-20 C., '65 Jan & July	107¾	107¾	Aug., comp'd'n, '65	116¾	116⅞
6-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	107¾	Sept., comp'd'n, '65	116	116¼
5-20 Reg.	104⅝	105	Oct., comp'd'n, '65	116⅛	116
5-20 Cou.	104½	104¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for, on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cash prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends: also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,

President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. BUTTON,
EDWARD S. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY R. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUTLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATH'N W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.

W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $650,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. CLAY MAUQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the overdue coupons from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri in aid of railroads (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted) that matured on the first days of July, 1861, January, 1862, July, 1862, January, 1863, and July, 1863, (five coupons in all,) will be paid on presentation at this bank, accompanied by schedules stating the numbers of the bonds and name of railroad to which issued.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also, a large variety of insurance and other securities, including City and County bonds, paying good dividends. Call and get rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N.Y.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on the third day of December, 1867.

Polls open at 11 A. M.

WM. F. MILLER, Secretary.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8, 1867.

WANTED—CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT STOCK OF Brooklyn; also, Florida Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company of TEN CENTS per share, payable at this office on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Dining-room Suites,

Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.

Enameled and Chamber Furniture.

DEGRAAW & TAYLOR,

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 66 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. B. BELCHER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,

PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,

PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,

(one lock controlling four drawers),

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE. Also, mattresses, looking-glasses, self-rocking and cradles of all kinds, sofa and secretary bedsteads. Call and save money.

ROBERT A. CAMPBELL,

No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Second furniture store from either corner.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 125 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 283 Mott-st., near Houston-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other blocks, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, offer for sale, THIRTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS, On East 90th and 91th sts.,

Comprising the whole front on the east side of 1st-av. extending 425 feet on 90th-st. and 419 feet on 91th-st., opposite.

These lots are in the immediate vicinity of the Bergman Mill improvements.

For further particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE broker and house agent, No. 6 Pine-st., gives special attention to the renting of stores and dwellings and purchasing and selling of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, interest, &c. Investments made and sales effected. Charge taken of estates. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS OF GROUND WITH the improvements, situate on 3d-av., near 76th-st., and 76th-st., near 3d-av., forming an L; improvements consist of five-storied brick house, occupied as a resident manufactory, with 50-horse power engine, &c. No agents need apply. Inquire of E. MURRAY, No. 49 Pine-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, ON MURRAY HILL, an elegant brown-stone front house, 25 feet wide, lot extending to Lexington-av., containing 12 rooms, handsomely furnished in the most costly and complete manner, ready for immediate occupancy. Price $75,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURNITURE for sale. The brown-stone three-story high basement house and lot No. 42 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order and elegantly furnished; price $38,000; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; house full size; lot 20x100 feet; leasehold, with rear lot 20x103 feet in fee, on which is a first-class stable and dwelling; possession 1st of May next. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AVENUE, BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts., a four-story high-stoop brownstone house, completely furnished, for the sum of $60,000; the house is frescoed and painted, and is in complete order. Address J. GRANT, Box No. 163 Times Office. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TWO-STORY AND basement brick house in Jersey City; lot 16.6x75 feet; price $4,500; $2,000 can remain on mortgage; excellent location; seven rooms; gas; water, &c.; ten minutes from ferries. Apply on the premises, No. 363 South 4th-st., Jersey City. Possession within ten days.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia stone-front house, No. 176 7th-av., next to 22d-st., (moderate size); has all the improvements; thoroughly well built; will be sold for $24,000; immediate possession. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; large patronage solicited, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front, in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable locality for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSES, LOTS, &C., FOR SALE IN ALL parts of the City above 23d-st., on reasonable terms. Address K. G. G., Box No. 174 Times Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 40 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—FOUR-story brick house, with lot through to 9th-st., 25x100. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry; lots, 88x100 feet. The stores have been recently built by day's work in the strongest and most substantial manner, suitable for storage, warehouse or manufacturing purposes, and by the introduction of steam power could be made pay 20 to 25 per cent. on the whole investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—DESIRABLE cottage house, with garden, twelve rooms and all improvements. Address R., Box No. 6,163 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN-ST., NEAR HOYT, A three-story brick house, 20x40x100; cheap, if sold soon. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on Long Island sound, six hours from New-York and three hours from Boston, with 90 acres of land; the grounds are well laid out, the buildings are extensive, the water and gas works are complete, the location is healthy, (no chills and fever;) the mansion is large and the principal rooms are frescoed.

This property is adapted for school or other public purposes and is worthy of attention. It will be sold less than its real value and on suitable terms.

Also, a property below Peekskill, near a station, fine buildings, fruit trees, &c. City property would be taken in exchange; also, about thirty lots together, west of and near Central Park. R. AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

AUCTION SALE OF A DWELLING. A HOUSE and building lots at Plainfield, New-Jersey, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock, returning at 4. Further particulars at office of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.; or of Dr. YOUNG, on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND of farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from the city; prices low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLAKEWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner 5th-st. and Main-st., 1 to 3 P. M.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, near one of the most beautiful and enterprising villages in northern New-York, and not far from Saratoga Springs; will be sold very cheap. URARY & WELLER, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 27 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 8.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, a first-class brick house, with stable and four acres of ground; furnace and double sashes throughout; will be let cheap to May next to a good tenant; half a mile from depot. Apply to J. O. BLANDING, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, IN GOOD ORDER, gas and water, with basement and kitchen, and suitable for any respectable business or dwelling, in the best neighborhood on 4th-av. Apply at No. 707 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

A FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—A four-story brick building, 75x50, with privilege of three years' lease; in good location; suited to any kind of manufacturing purposes; terms moderate. Address FACTORY, Box No. 154 Times Office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 6 Lafayette-place, to a private family only. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL LANDING ON THE Hudson, a furnished house until April 1, 1868. For particulars inquire of F. P. Pitts, No. 152 Warren-st.

TO LET—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, most elegantly situated for families or single persons. Application on the premises, No. 13 Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, width furniture, situated in 38th-st., near 3d-av. Apply for particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 97 and 99 Chambers-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession some February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

MOTT HAVEN.—TO LET, A CONVENIENT house, containing 9 rooms and cellar, on Villa place; rent moderate. CHAS. EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or on the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 28 BOWERY, AND $30,000 worth of wet and damaged carpets, damaged by fire and water; must be sold within one week. 28 Bowery.

BASEMENT TO LET—SUITABLE FOR STOrage or a light manufacturing business. Apply at No. 301 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

STABLE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate stable in 36th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, within one hour by rail of City Hall, until May, with stable and 2 or 3 carriages; state address, rent, size of house, ground, &c., Box No. 5,710 Post-office, New-York City.

IRON AND METALS.

LOST OR MISLAID.—FOUR DRAFTS OF SAMUEL SLATER & SONS, accepted by Slater Woolen Company, as follows, viz.:

One dated Nov. 4, 2 months, $5,000.
One dated Nov. 4, 3 months, $2,000.
One dated Nov. 4, 4 months, $2,000.
One dated Nov. 4, 5 months, $2,000.

ALSO

SAMUEL SLATER & SONS' NOTE, indorsed by Slater Woolen Company, dated Nov. 4, 3 months, $3,000.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.

SAM'L SLATER & SONS, No. 101 Franklin-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY evening, coming from 8th-av., 23d-st., to 5th-av., 20th-st., a lady's MINK COLLAR. The finder will please leave the same in the grocery-store, corner 20th-st. and 5th-av., and receive the above reward.

DRY GOODS

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a splendid assortment of

LONG AND SQUARE

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

ALSO SOME VERY DESIRABLE

CALCUTTA SHAWLS,

WITH BORDERS FROM

5 TO 18 INCHES WIDE,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING A

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF ALL THE LATEST

PARISIAN SHAPES

IN

VELVET,

CLOTH,

ASTRAKHAN, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO,

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

PARIS-MADE EMBROIDERED CLOTH

GARMENTS.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS

Is now offered at retail by

S. D. SCHUYLER, NO. 260 CANAL-ST.

All wanting goods in this line should see this stock before purchasing, as nearly one-half is saved from Broadway prices.

ORDERS TAKEN TO MEASURE FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

and perfect satisfaction given in fitting. Do not fail to call and see the goods, at least.

S. D. SCHUYLER, No. 260 Canal-st., Between Elm and Centre sts.

WALKING SUITS.

Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of the above IMPORTED BY US DIRECT FROM PARIS. THE VERY LATEST STYLES, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER.

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S

CORSETS REDUCED.

ELEGANT SHAPES,

Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., just received DIRECT FROM PARIS.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER.

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT KINZEY'S, 645 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO REDUCE STOCK.

OPENING FROM AUCTION:
7,500 PIECES SILK TRIMMING VELVETS,
2,500 PIECES BUGLE TRIMMINGS,
2,000 PIECES BUGLE AND SILK FRINGES,
3,000 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS,
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

BONNET, SASH AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

MISSES' AND LADIES' HATS, BONNET SATINS AND VELVETS.

REAL AND IMITATION LACES.

LACE SETS, VERY LOW.

LINEN SETS, 12½c., 25c., 50c., 75c., 88c., $1.

LOT LINEN COLLARS, 6c.

LACE COLLARS, REDUCED.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

NEW PLAITINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 20c., 25c.

TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12c., 20c., 25c., 30c.

NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 30c., 31c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up to $10.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $30.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS AT REDUCED PRICES.

HANDKERCHIEFS WITH NAMES AND INITIALS, 40c.

FRENCH CORSETS, 75c.

1,000 DOZENS KID GLOVES.

FRENCH KIDS,	GENT'S KIDS,
50c.	75c.
63c.	$1 00
75c.	$1 25.
$1 00 pair.	$1 50 pair.

OPENING LOT OF GENT'S FINE-STITCHED CALFSKIN GLOVES, 75c., WORTH DOUBLE.

GENT'S FINE FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 50c.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOSIERY.	ANOTHER LOT
2,000 DOZENS LADIES' AND MISSES' HOSE, AT REDUCED PRICES.	OF THOSE ENGLISH MERINO VESTS AT $1.

LADIES' GENT'S AND BOYS' HOSIERY GOODS.

NUBIAS, SHAWLS, SONTAGS, SKIRTS, LEGGINGS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, HOODS, COATS, &c., &c.

LOT OF LADIES' SONTAGS, 50c. AND 75c., CHEAP.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, VERY LOW.

HAND-KNIT WOOLEN GOODS, CHOICE STYLES, FANCY GOODS.

4 SPOOL COTTONS, 200 YARDS, AT 3c.

BEST 200 YARDS SPOOL COTTONS, 5c.

BEST SPOOL SILK, AT 20c., 25c., 30c.

BEST MACHINE-SILKS, AT 5c. spool.

5,000 PIECES OF DRESS ALPACA BRAIDS, BLACKS, AND EVERY COLOR, 5-YD. PIECES, 20c. AND $1 PIECE,	JET ORNAMENTS. CLOAK ORNA

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $242 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE.......LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PEREIRE.......DUCHESNE.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

Baggage checked through to Paris.

Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

HECLA.......Nov. 6
TARIFA.......Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Sailing from Antwerp.

CITY OF CORK.......Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

HELVETIA, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, Dec. 7

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING DATE.

The first-class iron steamship GEORGIA, JOHN DEAKEN, Commander, having been detained at the request of the Mexican Government to relieve the sufferers at Matamoras, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, NOV. 16, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.

Freight and passage office No. 26 Broadway.

E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Nov. 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 21.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28, 1867.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. H. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.

Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......80

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal mail service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will, on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.

F. DARLING, E. L. BURNSIDE, Commissioners.

Nov. 9, 1867.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4, at Yokohama with steamer NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA. CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. JERRY W. SMITH, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 15, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.

To follow, steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York. WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from Tuesday, 5th, A. M., until Saturday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Freight at the reduced rates.

Steamship ASHLAND, NORTON, Commander, leaves TUESDAY, Nov. 12.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 16.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Extra Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Through bills of lading issued to all points South.

For freight, apply to WHEELER LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.

The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Steamer SARAGOSSA, will follow on the 23d inst.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
CORTEZ, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 260 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 1, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 12:30 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 2 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 4, 8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 7, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 8, 12 M.
Monday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 15, 7:30 A. M.
	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR GLEN COVE—LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 P. M. for above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES.—ORIENTAL IMPROVED BASE BURNING HEATER AND STOVES.—We have on hand all sizes of this celebrated Heater and Stove. Only one kindling required; a continual burner; economical in fuel; a powerful heater and one of the most perfect stoves offered to the public. Also, GAS BURNING, PARLOR, HALL, HEATING and COOKING STOVES, RANGES, FARMER'S and BUTCHER'S BOILERS and STOVES, suitable for the Southern market. R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, (No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger train and all way-stations.

3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson as 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose and to be full head-lined.

Bids to be made duty paid.

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

4,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR A. Barrels as above.

6,750 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED new BACON SIDES.

3,750 pounds first quality sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS, to be bagged and packed in tight tierces.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour and sugar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1867, by

Bvt. Maj. W. M. Quimby, A. C. S., Fort Columbus,
Bvt. Capt. Fredk. Fuger, A. C. S., David's Island,

At their respective stations, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The proposals for Fort Columbus to include Fort Wood and New-York City.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hindquarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. B. G., A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE POST COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 8, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M. on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, 1867, by the undersigned, at David's Island, New-York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh Beef from Nov. 15, 1867, to May 31, 1868.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The Beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as in previous advertisements.

FREDERICK FUYER, Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 190 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN.

Private lessons given. Send or call for a circular.

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—C. B. Rivers' new rooms, No. 160 State-st., corner of Court. These elegant rooms are unsurpassed by any in this country. Now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a description of the German.

DURAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—A new class open on Monday and Thursday. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; fine watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 208 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY **PARMELE BROTHERS** IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, best quality, large and clean, no smoke or smell, easily kindled. Send your orders to Manhattan Coke office, 15th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. Orders received at Manhattan Gas Company's office, corner Irving-place and 15th-st., and at Coke office, corner Avenue C and 15th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK.

ITALIAN OPERA.

FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15,
FRIDAY NEXT, NOV. 15,

First night of Gounod's masterwork,

ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

FOR BOTH THE ITALIAN OPERA AND GERMAN DRAMA.

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.

Family Circle, FIFTY CENTS ONLY.

Reserved Seats, from 50 cents to $1 extra.

Private Boxes, $10.

Box Office now open. All the regular Ticket Offices now open.

Particulars in future advertisement.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, NOV. 11, at 8,

GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE IN COMMEMORATION OF SCHILLER'S BIRTH-DAY,

on which occasion will be given selections from DIE CARLSSCHULE, LOVE AND INTRIGUE, DON CARLOS, &C.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU

Sale of seats will commence TO-MORROW, at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at theatre.

MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI,

on her return from Boston, where she appears during the present week every evening, and on Saturday in a matinee, will, before her departure for Havana, per steamship *Eagle*, in which she is to embark on the first of November, will give in New-York

THREE REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18; TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, and MATINEE WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

LYRIC HALL. FRIDAY.

Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

THEODORE THOMAS.......DIRECTOR

Mr. THEO. THOMAS has the honor to announce that he has perfected arrangements for

THE GRAND OPENING ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 15,

of the beautifully situated and elegantly fitted up new LYRIC HALL,

on 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square, with a GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,

which will be continued

EVERY SUNDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

In announcing this new series of POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS Mr. THOMAS refers to the musical record of past seasons as the surest guarantee that these entertainments will, under his direction, be conducted in a manner acceptable to the most appreciative patrons of the art. The programmes will comprise selections of popular modern compositions, together with a choice variety of classical works.

The introduction of EMINENT SOLOISTS will also form an interesting feature of these concerts.

In order to secure to these entertainments an extended patronage the price of admission has been fixed at FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT, FRIDAY, Nov. 15.

FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY, Nov. 17.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......Director

MATINEES AT 2½. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

First week in America of JOSEPH PFAU,

THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,

from the Emperor's Circus, St. Petersburgh, the only successful rival of the renowned Leotard, who was engaged in Europe expressly for the New-York Circus, and will appear

EVERY NIGHT, AND AT THE TWO MATINEES IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

an exhibition of RECKLESS DARING, MUSCULAR POWER AND GYMNASTIC SKILL,

which has never been equaled in this country.

First week of the favorite clown, NAT AUSTIN.

BRILLIANT AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

introducing THE GREAT JOHN HENRY, MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA, THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,

and the entire strength of the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE,

in a most diversified programme of DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,

including various ENTIRELY NEW ACTS

of surpassing excellence, forming undoubtedly THE GRANDEST EXPOSITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC SKILL

ever offered to the American public.

Admission, 50c.; children under 10, 25c. Reserved seats, 75c.; children, 50c. Begins at 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THIRD PUBLIC REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 2½ P. M., at the Academy of Music.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.

Grand orchestra of 100 performers. Herr Carl Bergman, Conductor. Solo performers—Mme. Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, and Mr. Richard Hoffman, the eminent pianist. Concerto for violin with orchestra, Mendelssohn. Concerto for piano with orchestra, Mozart. Orchestra pieces—"Symphony Pastorale," Beethoven. Overture—"Manfred," Schumann. Poem Symphonique—"Mazeppa," Liszt. Tickets secured at Jordens & Martens, No. 786 Broadway; Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

SWIMMING, SWIMMING, SWIMMING.

First grand Aquatic Entertainment in America at the New-York Swimming Academy, 6th-av., corner 30th-st., MONDAY, Nov. 11, 1867. Races to commence at 7½ P. M. Admission $1. Boys half price.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatoire of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

THE FINEST AND BEST PIANOS IN New-York City, all new, to rent at No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square.

DECKER BROTHERS, INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY DECKER PATENT PLATE PIANO-FORTES. WAREROOMS NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST.

The public are repeatedly cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT, JUNE 2, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.

"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited. Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A SUPERB 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, elegantly finished, with four round corners, for sale at a bargain; made by the most celebrated City makers; is warranted for five years; full overstrung bass, rich carved legs, double serpentine bottom, magnificent carved mouldings, exquisite rich tone; is an $800 piano; is most elaborately finished; will be sold for $475. Apply at the residence, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' warerooms, No. 45 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY PIANIST a few more private pupils; terms $24 per quarter; unexceptionable references given. Address L., No. 145 *Times* Office.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MRS. THOMAS CAULFIELD OFFERS instruction to advanced pupils. Singing, harp, piano-forte. Applications No. 56 West 22d-st.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER, PROFESSOR OF Music. Address Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, Piano Warerooms.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., NO. 37 UNION-square, (Broadway,) New-York. Sunday-school music, American organs and superior pianos.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—A MARE 15½ YEARS OLD, dark sorrel, stylish under the saddle, good in single or double harness, and guaranteed sound and kind; will be sold for $225. Inquire, before 12 M., at the private stable, No. 165 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR DARK BROWN horse, 8 years old, 16 hands high, very handsome, with great style and action; warranted sound and kind in every particular; price $1,500. Can be seen at No. 117 East 22d-st. (new number.)

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—I HAVE just received sixty carriages that must be sold cheap for cash; several second-hand top and open buggies and family carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, MARBLE STATUARY BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS,

An extensive and valuable cabinet of rare Coins and Medals, Armour, Sevres and Saxe Porcelain, curious and original real Bronzes, Books and Curiosities, very rare objects D'Art and Vertu, silver and plated ware from Chaustafle of Paris, rare plants and birds, &c., &c., being the entire collection of Mr. LOUIS BORG, Vice-Counsel of France, who is about leaving for Europe.

The furniture, draperies and decorations, &c., were all furnished to order, by Messrs. Pottier & Stymers, regardless of cost.

The paintings are already well known as a collection made by Mr. Borg during the last thirty years in this country and Europe.

The medals, coins and tokens are believed to be unequaled as a collection in this country.

The bronzes are of high artistic value. In fact this sale will afford an opportunity for connoisseurs to add works of art to their collections seldom, if ever, offered in this country.

The sale will take place at his residence, No. 24 East 35th-st., near Madison-av., commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., continuing until the entire catalogue is disposed of.

Catalogues can be obtained of the Auctioneers on and after Saturday, Nov. 9.

The house will be open for exhibition on Monday 11th inst., by card only, to be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell, by order of the executors of WM. C. HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M.,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867,

the strictly first-class five-story brick brown-stone trimmed store and lots Nos. 33 and 35 Warren-st., corner of Church-st., being 50 feet front by 75 feet deep. Title perfect and no incumbrance, rented to May 1, 1869. Terms very easy.

Also,

AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE,

by order of the executors of JOHN HAGGERTY, Esq., deceased, the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, No. 165 East Broadway, beginning 25 feet east of Rutgers-st. and opposite the intersection of Canal-st. and the East Broadway; size 25x50x100. This is one of the few pieces of property in that neighborhood held in fee. Rented to May 1, 1868. Terms easy.

ALSO,

By order of the executors of the estate of the late John Haggerty, Esq., at the same time and place,

The farm and country seat of John Haggerty, deceased, known as

SPRING LAWN,

situated at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., containing 84 894-1000 acres. Land in the highest state of cultivation, having been the residence of the owner for many years. The improvements are mansion-house, carriage-house, poultry yard, icehouse, green-house, farm-house, barns, wagon-house, corncribs, cow stables, &c., &c.

This property borders for a long distance on the East River, and is subdivided into twelve lots, all of which are capable of being converted into villa sites. About eighteen acres of woodland, and surrounded by first-class places belonging to well-known citizens of New-York, such as Stewart Brown, Esq., Brown, Bros. & Co., John Cryder, Esq., and others.

The last named property will be offered only at the very low put-up-price of $62,500.

Terms very easy. Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers, HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

JOHNSTON & THEALL will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 206 East 16th-st., near 3d-av., all the furniture contained in said house.

The house will be open for inspection THIS DAY, from 10 to 4 o'clock, by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF SUPERB PLATED WARE, OF THE LATEST ARTISTIC DESIGNS AND MOST SUPERB WORKMANSHIP, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CHARLES CHRISTOFLE & CO., PARIS. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 15, Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and continuing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

AT THE "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

In view of more extensively introducing in America the artistic and elaborate workmanship of this celebrated Plate, Messrs. Christofle & Co. have consigned direct to us a large and valuable invoice of the finest goods, to be sold at auction, as above, without reserve.

For durability of material, elegance of artistic designs and superlative elaboration of workmanship and finish, these articles have no equal in the world. They can hardly be distinguished from silver in any respect, even by experts, and are equally durable. Being plated on bronze, they are, alike with silver, impervious to the effects of fire.

Many of this invoice were recently on exhibition at the GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION of this year, where they obtained the DECORATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. This house have invariably obtained the highest honors for their works at all the GREAT EXHIBITIONS of Europe—even at the late LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION. In the Catalogue will be found:

AN ORNAMENTAL DINNER SERVICE, COMPLETE, IN BRONZE GOLD PLATE—11 pieces. AN EXACT DUPLICATE SET FURNISHED THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A SUPERB ORNAMENTAL SERVICE, 29 PIECES, IN BRONZE AND SILVER PLATE, LOUIS XV. STYLE.

AN ELEGANTLY DESIGNED SERVICE OF HIGH ARTISTIC MERIT, BRONZE SILVER PLATE, DESIGNED FOR THE GRAND HOTEL, PARIS—9 pieces, and other unique and artistic pieces and sets of great value.

These services are principally embellished with artistic statuary in bronze, either silver or gold plated, by the most celebrated artists, such as Gumery, Mathurin, Moreau, Arine, Millet, Maillet, Rouillard, Thomas, Klagman and others. Also, fancy and useful articles, salvers, epergnes and plateaux, urns, tea and coffee sets, kettles, centre and side dishes, salts, pickles and mustard dishes; beef, game and fish dishes, with covers; water pitchers, claret jugs, goblets, spoons, forks, knives, ornamental vases and candelabras, dessert vases and dishes, tea caddies, cigar stands, racks, &c., &c., in fact, every variety of articles, in plate, useful and ornamental, all finished in the most elaborate manner and artistic designs. They will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the two days preceding the sale, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., at our galleries as above.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

MONDAY, Nov. 11, and following days at 7 o'clock P. M. each day, a very large and valuable collection of BOOKS, among which may be found some rare works in Theology, History relating to America, &c.; also, a general assortment of Miscellaneous Works. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., the Private Library of a DISTINGUISHED ENGINEER, containing a choice Collection of Books, Illustrated and Scientific Works, many valuable Treatises on Engineering; also standard works in History, Poetry, Fiction, Art, the Drama, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock, and following days at same hour, until all is sold, large sale of American and English books, embracing a great variety of choice standard works in all departments, in rich and substantial bindings, and miscellaneous publications, including superbly illustrated works, richly bound in morocco; embellished juveniles, photograph albums, &c. All new, fresh and perfect stock. Also, fine stationery, &c. The whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues may be had on application.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingarora tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Theo. E. Allen & Co., by B. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.

Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 56 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

THE HONORABLE HUDSONS BAY CO.'S BUFFALO ROBES.—A sale by catalogue of the foregoing will take place at the Company's warehouse, No. 27 Common-st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1867. Catalogues will be prepared. Sale at 3 o'clock. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Performances in the lecture-room each day, COMMENCING AT 2¾ AND 7¾ P. M.

ANOTHER STANDARD LEGITIMATE PLAY.

Buckstone's ever-popular drama of GREEN BUSHES; OR, IRELAND AND AMERICA,

produced with appropriate scenery, new costumes and novel effects.

THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA in captivity.

TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.

a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,

GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. LIVING SKELETON, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On MONDAY, Nov. 11,

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

embracing the most prominent, wonderful and attractive specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, will return to the Museum, after an extended and very successful tour through the Provinces, and will be on exhibition day and night.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

WORRELL SISTERS.......Proprietors and Managers
M. L. FINCH.......Business Manager

The management takes certain pride in announcing that having arranged with Mr. Augustin Daly for the exclusive production of the latest labor of his pen, and his fourth within twelve months, they will present on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, and EVERY NIGHT, an original Dramatic Comedy, in five acts and numerous tableaux, by Mr. Augustin Daly and Mr. Joseph Howard Jr., founded, with permission, on the great novel by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and completed from advance sheets most kindly furnished by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, entitled

"A LEGEND OF **NORWOOD** OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND."

It is gratifying, also, to announce that, after many months absence, the CELEBRATED WORRELL SISTERS,

SOPHIE, IRENE, and JENNIE,

will appear in this new comedy, supported by a company of established favorites, including

Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. S. W. GLENN, Mr. H. RYNAR, Mr. T. L. DONNELLY, Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, Mr. S. B. VILLA.

Miss CELIA LOGAN, Mrs. WRIGHT, Mr. LINGARD, Mr. REED, &c.

No expense whatever has been spared to make complete the spectacular effects of the new drama. Numerous important alterations have been made in the stage. The whole work is produced under the entire direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

After many weeks' preparation will be produced, THIS EVENING, the drama, in five acts, entitled NORWOOD,

with the following cast:

Barton Cathcart, a son of New-England.......Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Deacon Wentworth, the first gentleman in Norwood.......Mr. Hurley
Deacon Marble, who can be good and merry, too.......Mr. Geo. Lingard
Hiram Beers, the Norwood teamster and village oracle.......Mr. H. Rynar
Tommy Taft, an old salt who never laid up for repairs.......Mr. S. W. Glenn
Tom Heywood, the Southerner who was liked in Norwood.......Mr. S. B. Villa
Frank Esel, the Boston artist, who turned his brush into a sword.......Mr. Reed
Mr. Turfmould, the first-class undertaker of Norwood.......Mr. T. L. Donnelly
Judge Bacon, who hoped the North wouldn't go too far.......Mr. Corrister
A boy from Hardscrabble, a case.......Miss JENNIE WORRELL
Peter Sawmill, the gentlest heart and the most useless darkey that ever lived.......Mr. Welsh Edwards
Lieut. Banks at Fort Sumter.......Mr. Sullivan
O'Mulligan, the substitute for one of the richest men, Sir Up North.......Mr. Neal
Willie—a little drummer-boy.......Maud
Cherub.......Miss Villa
Rose Wentworth, the Rose of Norwood.......Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Alice Cathcart, the Divided Heart.......Miss IRENE WORRELL
Agate Bissell, the best old maid in New-England.......Miss Celia Logan
Polly Marble, the Deacon's wife...Mrs. Edward Wright
Mother Taft, the first person the Norwood babies see.......Miss Wakeman
Mother Blakely, who sent Cephas to the war with his trunk.......Miss Dunn

Children in Norwood who loved Tommy Taft.
Neighbors at home in Norwood.
Soldiers recruited in the village for the war.
Soldiers at Gettysburgh.
The Band of the Snow Hill Company.
Officers, sentinels, teamsters, wounded soldiers, hospital nurses, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.

ACT 1—LOVE THAT WAS NOT SPOKEN.
SCENE 1. Homes in Norwood. Who loves, who it loved, and who does not love. The grammar of affection: How to decline; no way to conjugate.
TABLEAU. The Nutting Party.

ACT 2—THE FIRST BOOM OF THE GUN.
SCENE 1. A lover returns—and hopeless.
TABLEAU. The President's Proclamation.
SCENE 2. Drumming up Recruits—the quota from Hardscrabble.
SCENE 3. The first men for the field. An adieu to the soldier lover.
TABLEAU. Departure of the Volunteers.

ACT 3—THE FLAG.
SCENE 1. How old friends meet who have become enemies. The first shot on Sumter. Charleston Harbor, April, 1861.
TABLEAU. Nailing the colors to the staff.

ACT 4—THE ANGEL OF THE BATTLEFIELD.
SCENE 1. What was done the night after Gettysburgh. Things that were told us of the war. The love that was spoken at last.
TABLEAU. "Died on the field of battle."

ACT 5—HOME.
SCENE 1. What comes at last for the hopeful, the loving and the brave. A wedding in Norwood.
TABLEAU. The return of the Veterans.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES.

ACT 1. Home of the Wentworths and Romantic Scenery of New-England (Schell.)
ACT 2. Scene 1—The odd house of the old sailor. (Schell.) Scene 2—A Norwood road. Scene 3—The village training-ground and rendezvous of recruits. (Schell.)
ACT 3. Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor in April, 1861. (Seavey.)
ACT 4. The field after the first day's battle at Gettysburgh. Moonlight and Sunrise. (Seavey.)
ACT 5. The house and conservatory of Wentworth in Norwood. (Schell and Seavey.)

THE MUSIC,

which has been composed and arranged expressly for "Norwood," by Mr. H. Tissington, is entirely original in character, and embraces many novel and unique combinations, including a Sylvan introductory, numerous alterations of the Northern and Southern airs, &c.

THE MECHANICAL EFFECTS

are produced with the aid of Mr. John Denham and assistants; the properties, new and peculiar, are by Mr. Theodore Brookaway; the unique effects in the lights are given with the aid of Messrs. Benson & Hadley.

Stage Manager.......Mr. B. A. BAKER

THE BOX BOOK

is open, and seats may be secured for six days in advance. Free list suspended.

Treasurer.......THOS. THEALL

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

MME. LOUISA KAPP YOUNG,

The renowned Prima Donna from the Italian Opera.

MLLE. ALIDA TOPP,

The eminent Pianist. (First appearance in America.)

THE ARION SOCIETY, AND A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS.

Conductor.......CARL BERGMANN.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. To be had at Steinway Hall, Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; McCoy, No. 112 Bowery, and at the door.

DODWORTH HALL,

No. 806 Broadway.

WORLD OF MAGIC—IN THREE PARTS.

M. HARTZ, having returned from a brilliantly successful tour through the Eastern States and British Provinces, respectfully announces a short season of Magic in New-York, at the above Hall, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 18, during which he will again present his unrivaled entertainment. The programme will include many NEW AND NOVEL ILLUSIONS.

PROCEED WITH THE PROCESSION OF PULPIT, PRESS, AND PUBLIC, on a Pilgrimage to the PILGRIM PAINTINGS, at the Church of the Pilgrims, where the popular Pilgrim singer,

PHILIP PHILLIPS,

Persists in Pleasing the People. The most elegant, satisfactory, and the only RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT in the City.

BUNYAN HALL, cor. BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.,

EVERY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

MATINEES AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Admission, 50 cents and $1.

A LITERARY YOUNG LADY READS with Married Ladies of the first families, the Poets, History, English Literature. Strictly private lessons. Conversation, correspondence, criticism or common English branches. Address MUSIC, Box 79 Station D.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 337 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

COURSE OF LECTURES UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Association of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., *Earthquakes and Volcanoes.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 19, Rt. Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., *Symbolism of Christianity.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, HENRY J. WINSER, Esq., *Trip of the Dunderberg and the Paris Exposition.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 3, Rev. GEO. BRINGHURST, *Manliness.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, Rev. EDWARD W. SYLE, *Chinese Resurrection.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. *The Case to Each One.*

At the Lecture-room on Waverley-place, between Perry and West 11th sts., at 8 P. M. Tickets for the course, $1 50. Tickets for each lecture, 30c.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Subject—*Peculiar People.* Tickets to be had at Appleton's, D. S. Benson's, No. 17 Nassau-st.; Foster & Palmer's Bookstore, Bible House, and Cross & Bros., No. 15 3d-av. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director

SPLENDID AND CONTINUED TRIUMPH.

THE HOUSE THRONGED EVERY NIGHT with the most fashionable audiences.

The Gems of the Opera Encored Nightly.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,

and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, with its powerful cast, gorgeous costumes, fine chorus and complete orchestra,

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

PARISIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 12,

"LES IDEES DE MME. AUBREY,"

with M. LA ROCHE, LARMET, HAMILTON, &c.; and "L'ENSEIGNEMENT MUTUEL,"

with Mme. REILLEY, who will dance a polka.

Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; private boxes, $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, $10 to $15. Begins at 7¾.

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Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY

Second year of the world-renowned BLACK CROOK, AND JARRETT & PALMER'S GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES, selected from the best schools of Europe.

ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!

GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE, NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,

fully equipped in SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.

Brilliant reception of the TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.

GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70, and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.

FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.

Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, THE HONEYMOON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12, HENRY DUNBAR.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, for the first time in five years, Mrs. Cowley's beautiful comedy, in five acts, entitled THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,

which will be produced with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments and a powerful cast, being the third of the series of STANDARD PLAYS, now being revived.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17—THE HONEYMOON.

Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Grand revival and production of Tom Taylor's great Moral Lesson, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE in their original characters of BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVERMOND.

SATURDAY—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN MATINEE.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

SEVENTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI, ELIZA BLASINA, AUGUSTA SCHLKE, ERMESILDA DIANI, EUGENIE LUPO, A. RICCI, L. BARRETI, GIOVANI LUPO,

AND DE POL'S EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY, IN THE GOLDEN BRANCH; Or, DEVIL'S AUCTION.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CARNIVAL OF FUN EVERY EVENING.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE PRESERVED.

Followed with TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

LEFFINGWELL AS SHYLOCK AND JENKINS.

IN REHEARSAL, MEDEA.

LE PAVILLON. 688 BROADWAY,

Between Great Jones and 4th sts.

THIS EVENING,

GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by a powerful band, under the leadership of Mr. Stupp.

The well-known Quartette Club of Mr. Langenbach is also engaged for this occasion, and will produce the following pieces:

1. "From Childhood".......C. Stoeppler
2. "Beautiful is the World".......C. F. Fischer
3. Serenade.......C. Wilhelm
4. "O, Could I See Upon the Prairie".......T. Kuecken
5. "Ban of Love".......C. Kreutzer
6. Serenade from the "Singer's Day".......F. Abt
7. "Evening Chimes".......Methfessel
8. "Drinking Song".......C. Hasser
9. "Forest Solitude".......C. T. Adam
10. "The Happy Traveler," Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

To commence at 7½ P. M. Admittance 10 cents.

Reserved seats for ladies.

Respectfully, AUG. STEPHAN.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,

"THAT DOG NEXT DOOR."

500 additional seats on the floor of the Hall will be provided.

Reserved seats at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall. Unreserved seats at all other book and music stores.

THOMAS BALL'S

great marble portrait statue of EDWIN FORREST, as Caius Marcius Coriolanus, on exhibition at No. 822 Broadway. Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Members of the New-York Harmonic Society are particularly requested to attend the final rehearsal of the "Seasons," now taking place Monday evenings, in the lecture-room adjoining Dr. Crosby's Church, No. 116 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., preparatory to the Concert to be given Thursday, 28th inst.

Application for membership may be made at the room Monday evening, or to G. W. HERBERT, No. 543 Broadway.

LECTURE BY MR. GREELEY.

HORACE GREELEY will speak at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, before the students of the New-York Business College, on *Success in Business*. Admission by ticket, to be had free of charge, at the College Rooms, No. 337 Broadway; also at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall and Liberty-st., and at the *Tribune* Office. No reserved seats. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and other paintings, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10 o'clock. For discription see catalogue.

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J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. HORSEY'S SON, No. 24 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 89 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS, EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, 119 GREENWICH-AV., near 13th st. Ladies suffering from any cause, insured immediate relief with safety. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly confidential.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

A Look at the Legislation of the Dominant Party in the State—Examples of Hasty, Ill-Considered Legislation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1867.

It is very unfortunate that the Union Party of the nation is represented in Tennessee by a party which was organized amid the convulsions of civil war. I should, perhaps, say that the misfortune is that the party has been led by men who were thrown into positions of prominence by the strange circumstances of the past few years. Two years and more have passed since the State was reorganized. No one can dispute but that the dominant party had grave questions to meet at the very beginning. No State in the Union presented the same condition of affairs. The people had been about equally divided on the questions of the war. The whole State had been desolated and impoverished. The rebel power had been used to wipe out the loyal people of the State. The proscriptions and outrages of the rebels were monstrous. The armies of the Confederacy, aided and encouraged by the people in sympathy with them, drove out of the State Union men and then appropriated their property. The Union men under cover of the Federal armies did the same. When they were in power they retaliated with an earnestness worthy of a good cause. The return of peace found these two parties in the same State, and to the State Government was confided the delicate task of reuniting these discordant elements and restoring harmony and peace to the State. The duties and responsibilities were great, and it is not remarkable that errors were committed. No one can wonder that fierce contentions and party spirit were high under such circumstances. It would have been remarkable if no great differences had occurred. *What might have been* it is hard to determine. The past is to be remembered only that it may be of profit for the future. Two years have passed now, and it is time that the Legislature of the State was turning its attention to the material interests of the State. Partisan legislation has had its due course. The most vital laws of the State have been tampered with to further the interests of cliques and factions. Men have been thrown into power who have little conception of the duties or responsibilities devolving upon them. The present Legislature attempts to attract attention by a reckless tampering with the faith of the people and the interests of the State. They mistake notoriety for reputation, and the curiosity their legislative duties provoke for a public interest in their legislation. There is now before that body a bill called the "Loyal Indemnity Bill," which aims to recompense all loyal men in the State for all the losses they sustained during the war, whether inflicted by the rebel or Union armies. These losses are to be proved before commissioners and paid by scrip which is to be issued by the State. To provide a fund to meet the required appropriations, a tax is to be levied on real estate. This bill, if it is passed, will bankrupt the State and provoke corruption of the worst kind. There are thousands of men who never owned a hundred dollar's worth of property ready to prove heavy losses. The whole project was conceived to satisfy a horde of corrupt hangers-on who have failed to prove their losses under the strict requirements of the United States Government. It was not intended to indemnify loyal men for actual losses, for they will be paid in due time by the Federal Government. The party in power was pledged to this project before the election. The hope of plunder attracted the class of men who have been clamoring for this bill. The men of property now and the men who lost property during the war can see, and they know full well that this project was not intended for their benefit. It takes money out of one pocket and puts it in another, so far as they are concerned. It is worse for their interests than no indemnity at all, for they are taxed, not only to pay their own losses but to pay millions of dollars of losses that were never in fact sustained. Gov. Brownlow consulted some of these men and they advised him most earnestly against it, and yet he recommended some such a project, and will use his influence to make it a law. Demagogues claim that it is a poor man's bill—a protection for the loyal men of East Tennessee. This is well enough for men who seek to pander to public favor. But the bill is not intended to protect these poor men. If it is, the policy is shortsighted. These looses will amount in proof to just as many millions as these poor people want. Twenty-five millions will not cover the losses which will be claimed. The scrip that is to be issued won't be worth twenty cents on the dollar. The people will be burdened with taxes, and a few corrupt men will profit thereby. This bill is of the most dangerous character, and must affect materially the prosperity of the State. It is a party project, conceived for partisan purposes, and will ruin not only the party but the State. This is one species of legislation. It is dangerous, but it provokes serious attention and alarm. There is another species which is innocent and amusing and ludicrous. It is the offspring of ambitious, uninitiated legislators—men who have an insatiable desire to connect their names with important legislation. Of this nature is a bill proposed, the object of which is to "Encourage and Protect Loyalty." This bill provides that it shall hereafter be an offence for any person or family to have a picture of Jeff. Davis or Gen. R. E. Lee in their possession. This is certainly trifling with the interests of the people of the State. That public men should waste public time and money with such manner of legislation is a shame. It is a burlesque on law-making.

But there is one other feature of legislation which has engaged the attention of the General Assembly which has failed to effect the objects intended. The law recently passed which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any common carrier to make any discrimination on account of race and color, if intended to protect the blacks, will fail in its purpose. The facts are that since the war the blacks have traveled more than the whites. Every black man who has money has made his trip to "see the world." Every train of cars has its second-class car for colored people, and that car is almost always well filled. The railroads in this State have heretofore kept such separate cars for the blacks and carried them at three cents a mile and whites at five cents. No one was dissatisfied. The blacks were content to ride in their own cars at a second-class fare. The Legislature, however, thought it would be better to have no distinctions, and passed the law above referred to. The railroads, after consulting their attorneys, concluded that there was no remedy, and raised the fare to five cents for the blacks, and hereafter they can ride in whatever car they choose. Now, this equal rights theory may be well enough in the Northern States, where the blacks are few and intelligent, and cleanly in their habits; but in the South, where they are numerous and poor, and many of them absolutely filthy, the practical operations of this theory in this particular, are anything but acceptable. I speak plainly, for nothing but plain talk is proper when dealing with these questions. To ride in cars half filled with wandering, worthless, indolent blacks is not a pleasant undertaking. To take a sleeping car and find blacks above you and below and all about you, is not tempting. Such fears may provoke ridicule and sarcasm, but they are not visionary. They are practical questions here under existing circumstances, and can only be met in this way. If such things are the legitimate result of impartial suffrage or universal suffrage we might as well know it now as hereafter. I do not know that they are. I do not think it would be, if our legislators were possessed of ordinary judgment and discretion. They are not such results as sensible, intelligent blacks desire, but they are results which will certainly follow if this spirit of innovation is not checked. This bill is followed by one which proposes to admit negroes to the jury box. The latter bill is now before the Legislature, and will probably pass. The bill is not to admit all blacks but only such as are qualified voters. It has the same obnoxious political qualifications as the jury law now in force—a law which has been more mischievous and more corrupting than any law ever enacted. It has degraded the judicial proceedings of the State; it has filled the jury-box with partizans and has made the trial by jury in many counties in East Tennessee a farce. It has provoked the most serious apprehensions and there is scarcely a lawyer of any practice in this section of the State—I care not what his political proclivities may be—who is not thoroughly persuaded that it has done incalculable harm to the interests of litigants. One after another these innovations come. There is scarcely a law in any respect political in its nature that has not been tampered with since the war. The most venerable customs and the most vital interests of the people and the dearest rights of the citizen, however secure by prescription or by plighted faith, have been invaded by passionate, hasty and ill-considered legislation. The examples I have given will show the spirit of the present Legislature and the dangers to be apprehended. Every careful observer must notice these things. What will come next?

OMEGA.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

The Presbyterian National Convention—The Platform of Union Adopted.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

The Convention, which had been in session since Wednesday, adjourned last evening, after a very successful and interesting series of meetings. The most important business that came before the Convention was the report of the Committee on the Basis of Union, which was brought in on Thursday afternoon. This report was as follows:

1. An acknowledgment of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, to be the Word of God.

2. That in the United Church the Westminster Confession of Faith shall be received and adopted, as containing the system of doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures.

While the committee recommend the foregoing basis of doctrine, they do not wish to be understood as impugning the orthodoxy of the Heidelberg Catechism, and the canons of the Synod of Dort.

3. That the united church shall receive and adopt the Presbyterian form of Church government.

4. The Book of Psalms, which is a divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in social worship; but as various collections of psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required.

5. That the sessions of each Church shall have the right to determine who shall join in communion in the particular church committed to their care.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we unite in requesting our respective churches in their supreme judicatories, to appoint a Committee of five each, which shall constitute a joint Committee, whose duty it shall be to meet, at a time and place to be agreed on, and proceed with all convenient dispatch in an attempt to form a basis of union, according to the principles of this report, which basis they shall submit to the churches for their consideration and adoption, it being understood that this is not designed to interfere with the existing arrangements for reunion between two of the larger bodies represented in this Convention.

2. As there is so much agreement among all the churches here represented in all essential matters of faith, discipline and order, it is recommended that friendly and fraternal intercourse be cultivated, by interchange of pulpits, by fellowship with one another in social religious meetings, and by communion with each other at the Lord's table, subject to the regulations of each particular branch of the church.

3. In case the above paper should be adopted, that a Committee be appointed to lay this action of the Convention before the highest judicatories of the various branches of the Church here represented.

4. That the members of this Convention who may vote for the foregoing basis of union to be laid before the Churches, shall not thereby be regarded as being committed to advocate its adoption when laid before the branches of the Church respectively, but shall be free to act, according to the indication of Providence at the time.

The report was accepted, and a motion for its adoption made by Rev. Dr. McMasters (United.)

An animated discussion on the report and resolutions ensued, in which several distinguished divines took part. The voting on the reported basis of Union then commenced, the yeas and nays being given *viva voce* from each church separately. The first article, accepting the Scriptures as the Word of God, was, of course, unanimously adopted by all the churches. The second, concerning the Confession, came up next, when Prof. Smith submitted an amendment "that the fair historical sense be considered the Reformed or Calvinistic one." Pending this question the Convention adjourned until yesterday morning.

The forenoon session was wholly occupied with the reception of the delegates of the Society for the Diffusion of Evangelical Knowledge. In the afternoon Prof. Smith's amendment to the second article of the proposed basis for Union was resumed. After a little discussion by other members Prof. Hodge, of Princeton, (O. S.,) came upon the platform to speak to the question. He remarked that he had been sitting quietly in his seat, and watching to see how God was leading. He had been greatly surprised. He had never known that his New School brethren occupied the positions which they did, and added that the Old School demanded of no one anything more than an acknowledgment of and adhesion to the common Presbyterian standards without explanation. He further made express reference to the remark of President Fisher last evening concerning theologians, and asked that gentleman whether he would be satisfied with certain simple statements of doctrine which he proceeded to repeat. Dr. Fisher replying in the affirmative, Dr. Hodge took him by the hand, saying, "Then I can give my brother Fisher the right hand of fellowship." This almost unhoped-for action on the part of the leading Old School theologian, thus breaking down the great barrier which for some months has been rendering the proposed union between the Old and New Schools almost hopeless, produced a profound sensation in the crowded house. The whole Convention rose to their feet with one accord, and were led in prayer by Prof. Henry B. Smith, of Union (N. S.) Theological Seminary in your City. Prof. Smith made special petition in his prayer for Dr. Breckinridge, who has been prostrated by sickness ever since the day of his speech before the Convention, (Wednesday.)

Rev. Drs. George and D. X. Junkin spoke in opposition to adding the amendment to the article, and the vote was then taken by branches, as before, the Reform branch alone voting against the amendment. Another amendment was, however, afterward added, which placed the "Longer and Shorter Catechisms" (Westminster) on the same basis with the Heidelberg Confession and the Canons of the Synod of Dort. This appeased the Reformed branch, and the amendment was unanimously adopted by the branches, except that the Cumberland men declined to vote. The Old School delegation voted 68 for, 27 against, and the New School men all voted for the amendment. The whole article, as I have stated, was unanimously adopted.

The third article involved merely the Presbyterian Government, and was unanimously adopted. The fourth came upon the difficult question of Psalmody. The Reformed and the United Churches both make the exclusive use of the Psalms of David in meter an essential to privilege of membership or communion; and it was no easy task to persuade all of even the Union-loving delegates from these churches that it would be right to concede hymn singing to others (if not being asked of themselves) in the united Church. There was a long and very free discussion, participated in by both sides; and finally the article, altered to read as follows, submitted by Dr. Eagleson, Chairman of the Committee, was adopted:

"The Book of Psalms, which is of Divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the Church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God. [Thus far, the article literally quotes the Reformed Church book.] Therefore, we recommend that a new and faithful version of the Book of Psalms be provided as soon as practicable. But inasmuch as various collections of Psalmody are used in the different churches, a change in this respect shall not be required."

Two amendments at least were presented, but both voted down. One, by Rev. Mr. Bratton, (Reformed,) to add to the article the words, "until the united Church shall set forth a new psalmody," was urged with great vehemence, but almost unanimously declined. Rev. Dr. McMasters, a high authority in the present United Church, was quoted as having declared himself in favor of hymn-singing twenty-five years ago. Rev. Mr. Barr, (United,) however, held out steadfastly against the article, insisting that it yielded everything that the United Church claim distinctively—in which most of the Reformed and United delegates disagreed with him.

The psalmody question hung fire until after the afternoon adjournment, but was settled in less than an hour after the evening session began. The vote on the whole of article 38 stood thus: Old School unanimously in favor, also New School, Reformed Dutch and Cumberland; United, 10 against 1; (Mr. Barr;) Reformed, 6 against 5. The article was declared adopted.

The fourth article touched the most difficult question of all, and was totally unsuccessful. President Jonathan Edwards, (O. S.,) of Washington and Jefferson College, thought there might be difficulties under it as to interchanges of pulpits with communing privileges. Dr. Booth, (N. S.,) of your city, refused to sanction any article that would limit the catholicity of the proposed united Church. And Dr. D. X. Junkin, (O. S.,) of New Castle, Pa., refused to give the lowest judicatories (sessions) in the Church such unprecedented powers. Dr. Musgrave suggested that, if it is true, as was asserted on the floor, that sessions now have such a power, it was not be[illegible] now to go into the discussion of the matter, in which Prof. Smith sustained him. Several amendments were proposed, but a motion to table the whole matter was made and seconded, and prevailed by the following vote: the following against: Old School, 2; New School, 1; United, 1; Reformed, 5; 4 in favor; the rest in favor of tabling. This was the end of the communion question, except in the resolution below. The fifth article involved the three resolutions. The first was unanimously adopted. The second, which required all to seek the furtherance of union by friendly interchange of pulpits, social worship and communion, was unanimously modified by striking out the last clause and instead adding "by all practicable means." An amendment by Dr. Schenck to strike out without replacing was lost; the successful modification was proposed by Rev. Mr. Phraner, (O. S.) During the discussion Rev. Dr. Donelson (O. S.) took occasion to remark that we ought not to constrain our united brethren, in this paper, to any course of action after they leave us urging this basis, for there were many of them going home to meet with much opposition and contumely which others might not be able to appreciate.

The vote was now taken on the report of the Committee on the Basis of Union, as a whole. There was one dissenting voice in the United, and one in the Reformed branch, and the Cumberland delegates declined voting; otherwise the vote was unanimous. The declaration of the passage of the plan was received with great enthusiasm, and the Chairman called on Rev. Mr. Bell, of Iowa, (O. S.,) the oldest member of Convention, to lead the assembly in prayer and thanksgiving.

After transacting some further business of no general interest, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

New Dominican Church—Laying of the Corner-stone—Address by Archbishop McClosky.

The Order of Dominican Fathers in the United States, the larger portion of whom, as is perhaps generally known, are Americans who have been converted to the Catholic Church, and whose headquarters are at St. Rosa, in Kentucky, yesterday laid the corner-stone of the first Church of the Order in this City. In June last, eighteen lots, on Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, were purchased for the purpose at an expense of $117,000. On these lots, which comprise a plot of ground 225x100 feet, they are about to erect a monster establishment, consisting of a church, a monastery, a college and a free school. The pastor of the Church is to be Father Wilson, formerly a Methodist clergyman, who at present has charge of the temporary wooden church erected last Summer upon the ground. The new church is to be 175x73 feet, built in the Gothic style of architecture, with a free-stone front and tower, on Lexington-avenue. An immense concourse of people assembled on the ground at 3 P. M. yesterday to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone. A large number of Father Mathew's Total Abstinance Societies, Temperance Cadets and protective laborers organizations, mostly of Irish nationality, were there, with their bands of music, and, together with outside spectators and citizens, numbered not less than 20,000 souls. Punctually at the hour named the procession of Dominican Fathers and the clergy moved from the temporary church to the spot where the altar of the new church is to be erected, which was blessed by Archbishop McClosky, the clergy reciting the eighty-third Psalm. The collect of St. Vincent de Ferrer was also read. Archbishop McClosky was clad in full canonical robes, with mitre and crozier, and among the clergy in the procession were Vicar-General Starrs and Fathers Wilson, McNeirny, Trainor, McMahon, Quinn, Clowrey, Duranquet, Hecker, Duschon, Hewitt, Mooney, Hughes, McGlynn, Curran, Morrow, Nice, and others.

After blessing the site of the altar the procession moved to the southwest corner of the church foundation, where the corner-stone was laid by the Archbishop, and the usual prayers prescribed by the ritual were recited. Within the corner-stone were deposited copies of the leading papers of the day, specimens of Government coin, &c., and the stone itself bore the following inscription in Latin:

"To Almighty God, Perfect and Most Holy: On this the 10th day of November, 1867, this first stone of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer was solemnly laid with Pontifical rites, at New-York, by Most Illustrious and Most Reverend John McClosky, Second Archbishop of this See, who also preached on the occasion. He was assisted by a great number of priests, with an immense concourse of the faithful and of Catholic Societies. His Holiness Pope Pius IX., being Supreme Pontiff, the Successor of St. Peter, governing by supreme authority the Universal Church of Christ; Most Rev. Father Alex. Vincent Jandel, being Master-General of the whole Order of Dominican Fathers; Very Rev. Wm. D. O'Carroll, being the Provincial of the Order in the United States; Andrew Johnson, being President of said United States; Reuben E. Fenton, being Governor of the Commonwealth of New-York; John T. Hoffman, being Mayor of the City of New-York; Very Rev. G. A. J. Wilson, being the Pastor of the Church, with his assistants, G. P. Turner, Stephen Byrnes, J. H. Slinger, T. J. Cady, and P. C. Keely, being the architect."

After the ceremony of laying the corner-stone had been concluded, the procession of the clergy marched to the platform erected near the centre of the grounds, where an address was delivered by Archbishop McClosky. He said they had assembled upon an interesting as well as sacred and solemn occasion. They came not to witness a mere display, but to participate in a religious act full of spiritual life and sacred import, for such was always the act of laying the corner-stone of a temple to be erected to the honor and glory of God. It was an occasion of great interest not only to the Dominican Fathers, but to all Catholics outside the Order as well, because every Catholic knows that although there was to be a new altar, there was to be no new sacrifice; though there were new priests, there was no new worship. There was the same faith, the same baptism. This was the glory of the Catholic Church, that in Ireland, in England, in France, in China, in Africa—everywhere its faith and its worship was the same. No man would need to ask what doctrine was to be taught there—whether "High Church" or "Low Church," "Old School" or "New School," "Ritualistic" or "Puritanical." No; it was the same Catholic Church everywhere, ever old, ever new, speaking always with the same voice, not contradicting to-day what it held yesterday, but the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Such was the Church against which Christ declared the gates of hell should not prevail. The Archbishop said it was a noteworthy fact that the first bishop of New-York—Bishop Concanan—was a member of the Dominican Order, and his successor, Bishop Connelly, was also a Dominican Father. The mission of these priests was to preach the Gospel to the rich and the poor, wherever their services were needed, and they were a great and necessary auxiliary to the secular clergy. He exhorted his hearers to coöperate with the Dominican Fathers and assist them in their new enterprise here. It had always been the glory of the Catholic people to build grand temples to the honor of God, not always out of their riches, but oftentimes out of their poverty, and every Catholic should feel it a privilege to assist in building up a new temple to the Most High. And while they asked for His blessing on this enterprise, they trusted the day would come when the Lord Himself would descend and take possession of this temple, and fill up the measure of their joy. The Archbishop closed his discourse with the Episcopal benediction; and, after a few remarks by Father Wilson, in which he kept the audience in excellent humor, while he made an earnest raid on their pockets for aid in building the church, the services closed and the large audience dispersed.

Non-Episcopal Ministrations—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Dix.

A discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dix last evening at St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-street, his text being the fourth verse of the second chapter of the first of Thessalonians:

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in trust with a gospel, even so we speak; not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts."

The Reverend gentleman said that doubtless all who heard him knew that there are persons now ministering in the Church who had not been regularly ordained. He considered that the time had come when it was necessary to speak out on this subject, and, therefore, he should speak his mind freely, and in such a manner that he could not be misunderstood. One of the persons to whom he had referred had said that a minister should be permitted to preach anywhere, provided only that he preached from the Bible. This was a fallacy which he should be able to disprove. Dr. Dix then said that he would consider the subjects under their heads. Firstly, it was contrary to the laws and canons of the Church for any but a regularly ordained minister to perform any functions in the Church. This point he proceeded to prove by reading from the ordinal to the effect that none but bishops, priests and deacons can perform any functions of the Church. This, he said disposed of this portion of the question, unless it is claimed that preaching is not a function. Secondly, as to the claim that no ordination is necessary, if, he said, it is claimed that ordination by a Bishop is not necessary in order to enable a man to exercise the functions of a clergyman, then as a logical inference, it follows that no ordination of any kind is necessary. It could be shown from scripture, however, that it was necessary, and if a man did not believe it to be so why did he continue in the Church? The Presbyterians considered ordination necessary, only they looked to their Presbyters instead of a Bishop to perform the ceremony. The Congregationalists thought it necessary only that a man should be called by a Congregation in order to become a Minister. If the idea was carried out, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that ordination is superfluous, and that every man may become a minister, and exercise functions in the Church, who pleases. Thirdly, the preacher spoke of the effects of a free interchange of pulpits. This, he said, would soon result in our having no settled faith or doctrine. He knew Episcopal ministers who leaned toward Calvinism; others who denied the personality of the devil, and the doctrine of everlasting punishment; others who were more or less Pantheists, and others, again, who denied that special acts of Providence ever occurred. Suppose he said that these gentlemen are allowed to invite whom they please to officiate for them, what a state of things shall we see! Soon we shall hear Calvinistic sermons from our pulpits; then will follow Colensoism, then political sermons, then discourses on the elections, the Excise Law, and on our City Government. The reverend gentleman then referred to the rapid strides that Romanism is making, particularly in Europe, which he attributed to the fact that Protestantism did not adhere to the laws of the Church. The Church there, he said, fast falling away. No effort is made to keep it together, or to preserve its laws and canons intact. Rome is advancing, and she will continue her advance so long as this state of things is permitted. Let but the Church laws here be broken with impunity, and in less than fifty years the last vestige of the Protestant Church in this country will be swept away.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A public meeting was held last evening in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather the attendance was not as large as anticipated. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided. After appropriate devotional exercises the Chairman introduced Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, who spoke at considerable length upon the transactions of the Conference held at Amsterdam in August last. The Alliance, he said, has several branches in various parts of the world—one in London, another in Paris, third in Berlin, a fourth in Australia, one in Amsterdam, one in America, besides others elsewhere. The object of the coöperation of these different branches is to make a common cause against the rapid progress of Papacy and infidelity. The Amsterdam Conference referred to continued in session for ten days, during which time the delegates were treated in the most hospitable manner by their Christian friends of that city. Representatives were present from England, France, Spain, Asia, Switzerland, Africa and the United States. The time of the Convention was taken up, principally, in the discussion of religious and scientific topics. As there were a number of different languages spoken by the delegates it was necessary to employ interpreters, who translated the words of the speakers. During their stay the delegates were the recipients of a munificent banquet at the hands of their Dutch friends, and, in turn, an English nobleman who was present gave a liberal dinner, at which upward of 10,000 of the poor people of the place were bountifully fed. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, in which all the representatives participated, and afterward the whole company knelt and each in his own language offered in an audible tone the Lord's prayer. The solemn character of the scene impressed all who were privileged to witness it, and once looked upon could never be forgotten. The session of the Alliance was brought to a close with an open-air missionary meeting, at which many thousand persons were present. The delegates from the United States tendered an invitation to the Council to meet next in New-York City, which was accepted with hearty and prolonged applause. That meeting will probably be held within the coming four or five years, and will be one of the grandest events the Christian world ever saw.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Drs. Philip Schaff, J. Cotton Smith, and J. P. Thompson, who spoke of the gratifying disposition manifested by the different branches of the Protestant Church to unite closely together in the great work of evangelizing the world.

A psalm was then sung by the choir, and the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Smith, after which the congregation departed.

The Greek Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thompson.

Last evening Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the Broadway Tabernacle, preached a very interesting discourse on the subject of the "Greek Church and its relations to the future of Christianity." He commenced with the proposition that the claim of the Roman Church to superiority, antiquity, catholicity and diocesan authority could not be sustained by evidence. The beginnings of Christianity were in the East. Italy shared the general distribution of the early teachings, but we had no evidence that Peter was ever in Rome. The Gospel was first written and propagated in the Greek language, not in the Latin. As the Gospel increased in influence and power it came to pass that a central Church was established. In this way commenced the diocesan authority claimed by the Church of Rome. The schisms and corruption which had served to destroy the unity of the Church and weaken its influence were next alluded to, after which the preacher dwelt upon the early history and progress of the Greek Church. That Church at present numbered 70,000,000 souls. It differed from the Roman Church in several doctrinal particulars, and for this reason it was evident that the two Churches could not unite. The points of agreement between the Greek Church and the Church at large were then referred to, the paramount importance given to the Scriptures forming one of these points. But for all this there were obstacles preventing the unity of the Greek Church with the Church at large, and the chief obstacle was the political ambition of the adherents to the former concerning their own country. But with the free circulation of the Bible among the people there might come from the Greek Church a reform which would bring back national life and place it upon a platform of Christian unity and catholicity. It was our duty to show toward the members of this Church a spirit of Christian charity, and seek to lift them up to a higher and better life.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Interesting Statistical Figures from the Conferences.

A careful compilation of the summaries of the official statistical returns from the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, exhibits a marvelous progress during the past year. There are 68 annual conferences, an increase of four over the previous year. This increase has been obtained by extending the work in the South. The new conferences organized are: Virginia and North Carolina, Texas, Georgia and Alabama, and the records show the number of traveling preachers, 7,989, an increase over last year of 413; local preachers, 8,935, an increase of 333; members, 1,144,763, an increase of 112,579. The number of churches (houses of worship) is 11,138, being an increase for the year of 676; number of parsonages, 3,570, an increase of 256. The total value of these church edifices and parsonages is $41,012,479, being an increase for the year of $6,997,517. The increase in parsonage property alone is nearly a million of dollars. Of the Centenary returns, full reports have not yet been made, some of them being retained by the local committees for revision and completion, but up to the 4th inst. thirty-seven conferences had reported a total of $6,141,027. The returns from the remaining conferences will swell this amount to over seven millions of dollars. While there has been a falling off in the amounts raised for missions, the total benevolent contributions, exclusive of those for the Centenary cause, are in excess of those of any previous year. The reports from the Sunday Schools also show a very encouraging advance. There are over a million of pupils under the supervision of about 175,000 officers and teachers.

The following table shows the comparative progress of this Church, by decades, from the year 1766:

Years.	Traveling Preachers.	Increase of Preachers.	Members.	Increase of Members.
1766	..	..	..	..
1776	24	24	4,921	4,921
1786	117	93	20,689	15,768
1796	293	176	56,664	35,975
1806	452	159	130,570	73,906
1816	695	243	214,235	83,665
1826	1,406	711	360,800	146,565
1836	2,928	1,522	650,103	289,303
1846	3,582	654	644,229*	dec. 5,974
1856	5,877	2,295	800,327	156,098
1866	7,576	1,699	1,032,184	231,857

* By the withdrawal and separation of Southern Conferences in 1844, organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Methodist Episcopal Church lost 1,345 traveling preachers and 495,288 members, and yet, so rapid was her growth during the decade, that at its close (two years after the separation) there was a net gain of 654 preachers, and a lack of only 5,874 members of making up the number lost.

The net increase of church members during the last two years, namely, in 1866 and 1867, is 215,504, or a little over 28 per cent. of the number reported in 1865. The net increase of traveling preachers during the last two years is 814, and of local preachers 542; total increase of ministerial force in two years, 1,356.

American Social Science Association.

The fifth general meeting of this Association will commence at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, on the 19th inst., and will continue for three days. A fourth day may be given to visits to the City institutions. The first session will open at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 19th, closing at 1 P. M. The chair will be taken by the President of the Association. A preliminary meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 9 A. M. At 11 A. M. an address will be delivered by Samuel Eliot, Esq., of Boston, Corresponding Secretary, which will be followed by a report on the Progress of Social Science in America during the year 1867, by F. B. Sanborn, Recording Secretary, and by a paper on "The Charities of New-York." The second session will commence at 2 P. M., closing at 5 P. M., and will be occupied with a discussion on the "Labor Question." The Chair will be taken by David A. Wells, Esq., of the Treasury Department, Washington; and papers will be read by Edwin L. Godkin, Esq., of New-York, on "Coöperation," and by Mrs. C. H. Dall, of Boston, on "Lodging Houses for Workingwomen." The evening sessions of the 19th, 20th and 21st, will commence at 7 P. M. It is expected that the day sessions of Wednesday, the 20th will be held at the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, and those of Thursday, at the Deaf and Dumb Institution. On Friday, the 22d, unless hereafter announced for an earlier day, the Institutions on Blackwell's Island will be visited.

In the Department of Education, addresses and papers will be presented on education as a National question, schools of science and other public schools, American and European reformatory institutions, ship reformatories, the sign language, and the education of deaf mutes, &c., by Prof. D. C. Gilman, of New-Haven; Hon. Henry Barnard, of Washington; Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston; Edward M. Gallaudet, Esq., of Washington; Dr. Harvey P. Peet, of New-York; Gardner G. Hubbard, Esq., of Cambridge; Oliver S. Strong, Esq., of New-York; Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, of New-York, and others.

In the Department of Public Health, the subjects of Boards of Health in great cities, prison hygiene, treatment of the chronic insane, the reformation of inebriates, &c., will be discussed by Dr. Edward B. Dalton, of New-York; Dr. John H. Griscom, of New-York; Dr. John S. Butler, of Hartford; Dr. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill; Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and others.

In the Department of Trade and Finance—Financial legislation, taxation, Government control of railroads, American houses, pauper laws, the resources of the Mississippi Valley, &c., by Hon. George Opdyke, of New-York; Hon. George Walker, of Springfield, Mass.; Alexander Delmar, Esq., of Washington; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Clarence Cook, Esq., of New-York; Thomas C. Amory, Esq., of Boston; Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, of St. Louis, and others.

In the Department of Jurisprudence—Criminal Law, the Police Question, the Organization of Juries, English and American Prisons, the Sphere of Law in Social Reform, &c., &c., by Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York; Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven; Dr. Francis Lieber, of New-York; Hon. Emory Washburn, of Cambridge; Rev. E. C. Wines, of New-York; Hon. Gideon Haynes, of Charlestown, Mass.; Prof. John Bascom, of Williams College; R. L. Dugdale, of New-York, and others.

When found necessary, department meetings will be held; but the first two sessions of Tuesday will not be divided. In the discussions, none but members of the Association will take part, except by special invitation of the presiding officer.

City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York City Sunday-school and Mission Society, was held on Friday evening at the Broome-street Chapel. President W. W. Cornell occupied the Chair. The reports of the Pastors in charge, Revs. Mr. Marks and Hollis, were interesting, and showed prosperity in the various Mission Schools. During the month, with their assistants, they preached 82 sermons, held 73 prayer and 80 class meetings. Sixteen funerals were attended, 124 sick persons visited, and 1,799 families visited. During the month, 49 children have been added to the schools, and 35 persons united to the Society. Several thousand pages of tracts have been distributed, and in all departments of the work abundant fruit has resulted from their labors.

The Treasurer's report showed the expenses to have been $868 67, and the balance on hand $818 27. Lots have been purchased in One Hundred and Fourth-street for the establishment of a mission chapel. The Society has rented and opened a church at Washington Heights, and Rev. J. D. Blain has been appointed to labor in that part of the work. A donation of $600 has been received from the Second M. E. Church of Newburgh, being the first donation from any church outside the City limits.

A public meeting of the Society will be held on the 25th of the present month, at which Rev. J. H. Vincent is expected to address the teachers and Sunday-school laborers of the City. Further notice of the meeting will be published in the advertising columns of the Times.

The Boiler Explosion at Union Hill—Coroner's Inquest Concluded—Verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the boiler explosion in the large building at Union Hill, known as Koth's piano factory, two weeks ago last Saturday, was concluded before Coroner White and jury last night. In order to obtain the evidence of the engineer who was very badly injured and who is now lying at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, a further adjournment was had from Saturday until last night. At 7:30 o'clock the jury assembled at Coroner White's office and thence proceeded to the Hospital, when the following evidence was taken:

Joseph Speiser, being duly sworn, testified, through an interpreter, as follows: I reside at Union Hill, and have been an engineer since I was 14 years of age; am now 27 years of age; learned my trade in Germany; had my certificates, but when I came over here nobody wanted them, but said I must undergo an examination myself; have been in this country; have not acted as engineer in America before I entered Mr. Fausel's employment; heard Mr. Fausel had sent away his engineer and applied for the position; he asked me whether I was an engineer, and where I had held a position as such before; I replied I had held the position in factories as well as on the railroads in Germany; Mr. Fausel told me he would try me; I worked there from Tuesday morning until Saturday noon; I made no bargain as to wages, but said to Mr. Fausel I supposed he would pay me what was fair and square, as he would other engineers; the condition of the machinery was bad; at the time I came there on Tuesday the boiler contained 110 pounds of steam; I tightened the machinery and packed it; it then ran in somewhat better order; on the morning of the explosion I received one pound of tallow candles and put them in the oil box; the wicks of the candles appeared to have stopped up the passage-way of the box and the grease spilled out; just about that time the boiler exploded; at that time there were 140 pounds of steam on; I know this because a few minutes before the explosion I looked at the indicator; just before the explosion there were three men in the engine-room—myself, Fausel, and a stranger; but at the time of the explosion there was nobody but Fausel and myself in the room; I was putting the strap on the pump; the stranger (deceased) was a working man; Myer was standing just outside the door; Meyer did not ask me any question; the engine was out of order a few minutes before the explosion; the engine ran good that morning; I had 40 pounds of steam on in the morning left over from the previous day, and I had to have 110 pounds to drive the machinery; during the time I fixed the oil box and put the strap on the steam raised from 110 to 140 pounds; it could not have been four minutes from the time I saw the indicator until the explosion; there would have to be 120 pounds for the steam to blow off the safety valve; do not know why the steam did not blow off; I did not disturb the safety valve while I was there; if the safety valve was fixed to blow off at 100 pounds I do not think it would stand at 140; the boiler would not explode as easy if the steam blew off; while I was there the safety valve blew off at 120 pounds; I never had more than 110 pounds of steam on when the engine was running; do not know why the safety valve did not blow off when the steam ran up to 140 pounds; I saw a piece of iron pipe on the safety valve the day before the explosion, but not on that day; it was not on to keep the valve from rising; do not know who put the iron pipe there; it was there when I went there; did not see Fausel look at the indicator before the explosion; the indicator would show 200; with all the machinery on the engine could not be worked at 75 pounds.

The evidence was then closed, and the case given to the jury at 9 P. M.; at 11:30 o'clock the jury returned the following verdict:

"The jury find that Charles Houscher came to his death through the explosion of a boiler, the cause of which is unknown to the jury; but it is the earnest conviction and desire of the jury that a proper safeguard be given to the people of the State of New-Jersey and their property; that a proper code of laws be enacted by the coming session of the Legislature, at their earliest possible opportunity, to take cognizance of this desire and matter of great necessity, and the jury and people at large will ever be grateful.

Signed: Henry Rottmann, foreman; William Sauter, Jr., John Waechter, Peter Hansen, Charles Hoedt, Joseph Brennion, Philip Bindernagel, Charles F. Ruh, John Reimhardt, Jr."

The Official Vote in Essex County, N. J.

The Board of Canvassers for Essex County, N. J., completed the canvass of the returns from the various wards and townships on Saturday. The result is as follows:

For Sheriff—Bush (Dem.) received 9,933 votes; Rogers, (Rep.,) 9,693. Bush's majority, 240.

For County Clerk—Dusenberry (Dem.) received 10,149 votes; Condit, (Rep.,) 9,494. Dusenberry's majority, 655.

For Coroners—David S. Smith, 9,907; John S. Ball, 9,898; Isaac P. Baldwin, 9,801; Democrats. Robert Lang, 9,689; John F. Chase, 9,769; Leander Williams, 9,755; Republicans. The total vote cast was 19,686. Rejected, 36.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—At 8:15 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the basement of No. 39 Bowery, occupied by Maria Purchila for the storage of wines; damage $500. Insured. The first floor is occupied by Daniel O'Leary, harnessmaker, who sustains a loss of $200. Insured. The basement of No. 37 Bowery was damaged to the extent of $100, as was also that of No. 37½. The building No. 39 is owned by James Dougherty; damaged $500. Insured.

SUICIDE.—A man named A. B. West, aged 55 years, residence unknown, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at the Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets, by swallowing laudanum. His motive for the act is unknown. Coroner Schirmer has been notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Marmaduke Osborn, aged 64, a native of Ireland, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday, at his residence on the corner of Ashburton-avenue and Broadway. Coroner Smith, of Hastings, will hold an inquest.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown, bald-headed man was found yesterday morning in the East River, near the foot of Sixty-fourth-street. He was about 45 years of age. The body was dressed in black clothes. The Coroner was notified.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR steady; sales 600 bbls. City Ground at $10@$10 50 for Spring; $12 25 for Amber, and $13 25 for White; 120 bbls. at $11 12 for Western, and $13 for White Illinois. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8. WHEAT dull, with a downward tendency; sales 25,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 94@$1 95; 75,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 01. CORN higher and in better demand; sales 30,000 bushels Western No. 2 at $1 15; 23,000 do., at $1 15¼; 8,000 bushels at $1 16. OATS in fair inquiry; sales 90,000 bushels Western at 64¼c.@65c., closing weak. RYE nominal at $1 60 for Western, and $1 45 for Canadian. BARLEY—3,000 bushels Canadian at $1 30, delivered. PEAS nominal; $1 10 asked; $1 05 bid for Canadian in bond. MESS PORK in light demand at $22 for heavy. LARD quiet at 13¾c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 14,600 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 128,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower and dull; 22c. on Wheat, 19c. on Corn, 11½c. on Oats, to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON little better. HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR dull and weak; business small; Superfine, $7 25@$7 50; Extra, $7 75@$8 75; Double Extra, $10@$10 50; Treble Extra, $11 50; choice to fancy, $11 75@$13 75. WHEAT lower; Fall White, $2 60@$2 65; Fall Red, $2 50@$2 60; fancy Spring, $1 90@$2 08. CORN very heavy at 98c.@$1 03 for choice old Yellow; White, 95c.@98c. OATS dull and heavy at 65c.@67c. BARLEY better; sales at $1 30@$1 40 for Spring; $1 95 for Fall. RYE firmer at $1 25@$1 30. PROVISIONS extremely dull. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 16c. LARD, 13¼c. for choice kettle kegs. LIVE HOGS nominal at $5 50@$6. RECEIPTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON is in good demand; sales 550 bales; Middling Orleans, 18½c.; receipts 1,121 bales; exports, 817 bales. The markets are generally quiet; but little doing on account of the heavy rains. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $9 75; Extra, $10@$10 25; Choice, $12 75@$14 50. CORN dull at $1 45@$1 50. OATS dull at 80c. MESS PORK dull; held at $23. BACON—Only a jobbing trade; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Rib, 17c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.@18½c. LARD dull; no sales reported; quoted at 13c.@14c. for tierce, and 13¾c.@14c. for keg. Gold, 138½@139. Sterling Commercial Exchange, 147@148. Bank Exchange nominal; no transactions. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged. WHEAT dull but unchanged; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 40; Spring, $2 08. CORN unchanged but in good demand; new ear, 80c. OATS quiet at 64c.@65c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 38 for No. 1. BARLEY in good demand at $1 50 for No. 1 Fall. COTTON firmer; sales of Middling, 17c.; Low Middling at 16½c. TOBACCO unchanged; sales at $5 50@$6 for low Lugs; $8 50@$10 50 for medium to good Lugs; $15@$24 for Leaf; sales of Ohio Seed Leaf at $8 37½@$9 50. WHISKY unchanged, but in fair demand for free. MESS PORK dull at $20. BACON dull and nominal; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Ribs, 15c.@15¼c. LARD dull at 12c. Gold 138½ buying. Nothing doing in Hogs.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Spring, $1 85; No. 2, $1 73½@$1 74½. CORN dull and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 03 for No. 1; $1@$1 02 for No. 2. OATS dull at 53c.@53½c. RYE quiet at $1 26@$1 27. BARLEY advanced 2c.; sales at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet but unchanged. CATTLE dull; sales at $6@$6 50 for best shipping. LIVE HOGS firm; sales at $5 75@$6 20 for good to Extra. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS dull but steady.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 58. CORN active; Old has advanced 2c.@3c.; New advanced 6c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 10½@$1 11; No. 2 do. at $1 08@$1 09; Michigan at $1 08; New, 87½c.@89c. OATS advanced; sales of No. 1 at 58c.; No. 2 at 57½c. RYE—sales of No. 2 at $1 25. BARLEY dull. LAKE FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR quiet but unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy and demand limited; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 60; No. 2 do. at $2 50. CORN dull and declined ½c.; sales of Old No. 1 shelled at $1 08½; New nominal; 86c.@87c. OATS quiet and easier; 58c. for No. 1. RYE quiet and nominal; $1 30@$1 35. BARLEY nominally unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer and better; standard White in bond, 25c.@26c.; free, 45c.@46c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9 25@$9 75; Country Double Extra, $8 50@$9; Extra, $8@$8 50. WHEAT declining; $1 82@$1 83½ for No. 1 and $1 74@$1 75 for No. 2. OATS firm; 55½c. for No. 1 and 54c. for No. 2. CORN dull at $1 08 for No. 2. FREIGHTS dull, but unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

TOBACCO—Sales 43 hogsheads at $5@$30 for lugs and fine leaf. WHEAT dull at $2 40. FLOUR dull; superfine, $8 25. OATS steady at 70c. in bulk. CORN—New ear, 60c.@70c.; shelled, old, in bulk, $1 50. COTTON, 16½c. WHISKY in bond, 35c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD, 12½c. MESS PORK, $20@$20 50.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON quiet at 16¼c.@16½c. CORN, $1 10@$1 18. OATS, 75c.@80c. MESS PORK, $23 50. LARD, 14½c.@15c. CLEAR SIDES dull at 17¾c.@18c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON market firm; Middlings, 16¾c.; sales, 9,000 bales; receipts, 1,085 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 9.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 52c.; RESIN, no sales. TAR, $2 70. COTTON quiet, at 16½c. for Middlings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON steady and in good demand; sales 540 bales Middlings, 17½c.; receipts, 1,900 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON firm; sales 1,000 bales; Middlings, 17½c.; receipts, 1,987 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 9.

COTTON firm; sales 637 bales; receipts 552 bales; Middling, 16c @16½c.

[Advertisement.]

From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints, yet it is equally well-established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Every description of English carpets, oil cloths, druggets, &c., from the recent auction sales of Messrs. Hadden & Co. A tremendous downfall of prices at Hiram Andersons, No. 99 Bowery, at wholesale and retail.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date		From	To
City of Boston	Oct.	30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Oct.	30	Havre	New-York.
Scotia	Nov.	2	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Nov.	2	Bremen	New-York.
Palmyra	Nov.	5	Liverpool	New-York.
Nebraska	Nov.	6	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	Nov.	7	Havre	New-York.
Germania	Nov.	9	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Nov.	9	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date		From	To
Russia	Nov.	13	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov.	13	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov.	14	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Nov.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Nov.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Nov.	16	New-York	London.
Thames	Nov.	16	New-York	London.
Europe	Nov.	16	New-York	Havre.
Germania	Nov.	18	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, VERA CRUZ, &C.

Steamer	Date		From	To
Henry Chauncey	Nov.	11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Nov.	14	New-York	Havana.
Santiago de Cuba	Nov.	15	New-York	San Francisco
Fah-Kee	Nov.	16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Georgia	Nov.	16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
North America	Nov.	23	New-York	St. Thomas and Brazil.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

The mails for China, Japan, Australia, Kingston, (Jam.) Aspinwall, Panama, New-Zealand, California and North Pacific, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 10.—*Steamship S. S. Sidon, from Liverpool.*—H. Butterworth, wife and daughter, H. Diston, wife and son, G. Sanderson and wife, F. Bingham, wife, five children and nurse, J. Maximoc, E. Candia, C. G. Munyan, W. W. Swayne, wife and two children, Thos. Grew, G. Trubenbach, C. W. Brandt, Miss O. Donovan, Mrs. M. Desmond.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 42 | Sun sets....... 4 46 | Moon rises... 5 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 45 | Gov. Island. 7 34 | Hell Gate... 9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, (Br.) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 26, via Queenstown 28, with mdse. and 591 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Marmion, Berry, Rio de Janeiro Oct. 10, St. Thomas Nov. 11, with coffee to R. L. Taylor. On Sunday, Oct. 13, lat. 12 21 S., lon. 36 17 W., James O. Harrison, Jr., of New-Orleans, died of apoplexy.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.) Shackford, Cow Bay Nov. 5, with coal to Parmelee Bros.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Luinnard.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Ship John Bright, Towart, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had a succession of heavy W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Isabella Jewett, Snare, Elizabethporth, for Boston.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Little River, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Marion Draper, Meady, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Col. Jones, Hill, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Holmes, Northam, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Dodge, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Linnickson, Winmore, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lady Helen, Bates, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Boas, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nicola, Crowell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ellen, Grace, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Hume, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ryander, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Lorillard, Stevens, Hartford.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Maria Jane, Mott, Bristol.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Savage, Virginia.

Schr. Esther & Susan, Simmons, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston.

BELOW—Barks Deney, from St. Domingo; Elba, from Matanzas. By pilot-boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Arr. bark Return, Cagliari; brigs Moonlight, Surinam; H. S. Emery, Remedios; Winonah, Pensacola; Mary E. Thompson, Philadelphia; George E. Prescott, Rondout; schrs. General Connor, Mobile; Charles E. Hellier, Georgetown, S. C.; Chiloe, Charleston; Addie Murchil, Wilmington, N. C.; Calista, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Arr. steamship America, from New-Orleans, via Norfolk. She towed from Norfolk the late rebel ram Columbia.

The owners and underwriters of the steamer Hendrick Hudson, bound hence for Havana, have received information of her total loss. She had been ashore and was hauled off, but they were unable to keep her afloat, and she sank in 100 fathoms of water, about 20 miles from Havana. The passengers and crew were saved, and the vessel and cargo were fully insured.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 8, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Tennessee, Breeze, New-York, for Vinal Haven; Juno, Reeves, Bangor, New-York; Harmonia, Hart, Bangor, Pawtucket; Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, Baltimore; J. B. Bleeker, Elwood, New-York, Hyannis; Frederick Fish, Davis, Boston, Philadelphia; brig George S. Prescott, Mills, for Boston.

Sailed—Frank and Emily.

9 A. M.—No arrivals. Slight southerly wind.

BLINDNESS,

DEAFNESS,

DEAFNESS,

DEAFNESS,

Catarrh,

Catarrh,

Catarrh,

Sore Throat,

Sore Throat,

Sore Throat,

ASTHMA

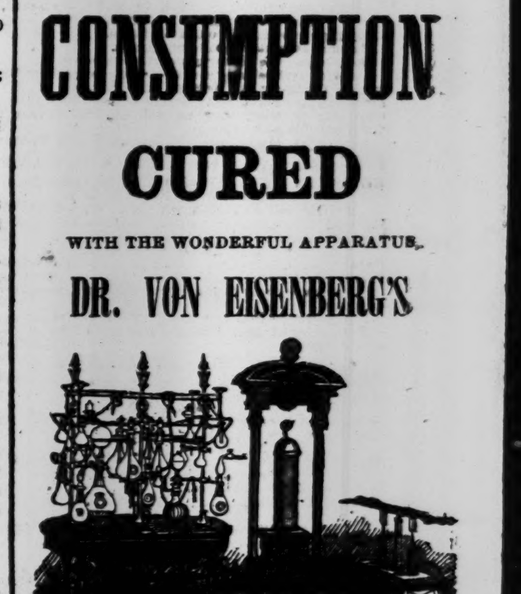
AND

CONSUMPTION

CURED

WITH THE WONDERFUL APPARATUS,

DR. VON EISENBERG'S



Æsthetico-Neuralgicon.

Thousands have been already cured. Some, as they express themselves, have been actually saved from their graves, as they have been only wasting away. No other treatment had the slightest effect on them.

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted at his residence, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

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EVERYBODY

Should go to the Great Grocery and Tea Warehouses of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, New-York, and save 50 per cent. in buying their Winter supply of Teas, Coffees, Fish, Flour, and all kinds of family supplies. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 633, Nov. 9, 1867.

70, 29, 18, 73, 55, 76, 23, 16, 74, 32, 37, 56, 40.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 634, Nov. 9, 1867.

2, 58, 43, 7, 19, 38, 21, 11, 74, 28, 67, 68, 59.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 557, Nov. 9, 1867.

39, 58, 48, 49, 60, 72, 34, 46, 32, 31, 6, 27, 5.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 558, Nov. 9, 1867.

2, 11, 26, 44, 13, 46, 36, 8, 42, 33, 6, 62, 51.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.

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